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Closing In.

About my life the twilight shades are deep—
And soon all, soon I must lie down and sleep.
How long I know not: through the dark'ning air
Of my worn soul strange thoughts and fancies fare:
Some steal like solemn phantoms silent by,
Lifting cold eyes that glitter warningly;
Some with aerial swiftness flit and pass,
Like birds of night or the dead autumnal grass;
And some scarce glimpsed athwart the twilight glow,
Flame bat-like, with black pinions, to and fro;
While from afar a dreary wind, whose breath
Seems sick with odors of some place of death,
Moans round me with the low, half-mulled fall
Of music waiting a funereal call.
O wind of woe, through skies of ghostly gray!
O mournful closing of a mournful day!
Would heaven that even now, at this last hour,
Fate could uplift me on a storm of power,
Nerve the frail limbs, roll back the closing pall,
And whirl me to the famous heart of strife,
Where, from some hallowed field by heroes trod,
My soul might pass on cloud and fire to God!

—*Paul Hamilton Hayne.*

In the Light.

The day was very dark, but toward its close
The sun shone out with sudden beauty burned
The tinted sky, and all the clouds were turned
To a great flame of purple, gold and rose.

And though from early dawn the skies did lower,
That moment's glory swept all gloom away—
Its memory even—for of that long day
I do remember but the one bright hour.

So sweet, so strong, its light can never die,
That one transfiguring sunshine with its perfect joy
Not all life's later shadows can destroy—
O heart of mine! it is for that the reason why.

—*Carlotta Perry.*

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Different Themes from Different Fields.

The Emperor William of Germany is seriously ill.

The Servians have been repulsed in their attacks on the Bulgarian frontier.

The leading London papers speak in high terms of President Cleveland's message.

It is officially denied from Paris that France has entered into any armistice with Burmah.

The crop report of the Department of Agriculture gives the farm prices of the principal crops.

Senator Voorhees has introduced in Congress a bill for the admission of Idaho into the Union as a State.

In an accident on the West Point Railroad in Georgia the engineer was killed and a fireman badly injured.

The London *Times* of the 11th inst. says that the Eastern difficulty may now be regarded as virtually settled.

Thomas M. Affleck, the oldest underwriter in the South, died on the 11th inst. in Richmond, Va., aged 75 years.

Maj. E. B. Kirk, United States Army, has been ordered to thoroughly inspect the national cemeteries in the South.

The 100-inch [illegible] weather that has been experienced for five years prevailed throughout England last week.

A Berlin dispatch says that the German interoceanic steamship lines have definitely chosen Antwerp as a port of call.

It is officially announced that Servia will abide by the decision of the powers if compatible with her interests and dignity.

The Irish Invincibles in Dublin are startled at the announcement that a notorious informer supposed to be dead has turned up.

In a riot on the 10th inst. between Pennsylvania striking coal miners and men working at reduced wages ten men were wounded.

The Mexican Congress has approved a contract with Capt. Eads for a ship railway, and a bill has gone to the President for his signature.

Wm. H. Vanderbilt was buried in the Moravian cemetery at New Dorp, Staten Island, the home of the Vanderbilt family for many years.

A recent official report states that of all the National Banks established since the inauguration of the system, there are now 2,727 in existence.

The celebration of the 200th anniversary of the introduction of the art of printing in the middle colonies began in Philadelphia last Friday night.

A solemn requiem mass was celebrated in Washington city for the repose of the soul of King Alfonso, which the President and Cabinet attended.

W. D. Kellett, United States Marshal of the northern district of Georgia, was waylaid on Lookout Mountain, near Chattanooga, and killed by "moonshiners."

Last week a bill was introduced in the United States Senate prohibiting the mailing of newspapers containing lottery advertisements, with a penalty of $200 for every violation of the law.

The final results of the Parliamentary elections in England give the coalition of the Tories and Parnellites against the Liberals a majority of 12, after the most arduous work and the most intense feeling.

Carl Schurz addressed a large civil service reform meeting in Boston on the night of the 11th inst. He urged the support of Cleveland in his practical application of the principles of civil service to government work.

Gladstone has written a letter in which he expresses himself greatly pleased at the result of the elections, and declares that it will be shown that the Liberals have gained greatly on the Tories in the past five years.

After quite a stormy little revolution Governor Sepulveda with his forces has entered Monterey, Mexico, and the strength of the insurgents is supposed to be crushed; the people, it is believed, will support the government.

Nelson Stewart and Anderson Davis, colored, were hanged for burglary at Charlotte, N. C., on Wednesday, 9th inst., the execution being private in the jail enclosure. There were no scenes of excitement, the men dying bravely.

The Queen regent of Spain has commenced with very conciliatory and pleasant measures—amnesty to political and newspaper offenders. Prosecutions are to be stopped, and all journalists now languishing in prison are to be released.

Senator Ransom has introduced a bill in Congress providing for the erection of a handsome public building in Wilmington, N. C., to cost $100,000; Senator Vance has also introduced a bill to erect public buildings at Charlotte and Asheville, N. C., to cost $100,000 each.

NEW YORK LETTER.

MATTERS LIGHT AND WEIGHTY IN THE METROPOLIS.

The Gothamites Will be Burned—The Preachers Trying to Save Them First—Antiquaries in Search of Rare Print—Counsel from the "Sage of Grammercy Park"—German Opera—Remarkable Japanese Artisans.

Special Correspondence of the Observer and Gazette.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9, 1885.—If what the preachers say be true there is many a New Yorker who will be burned hereafter. But your New Yorker is an enterprising fellow, and he is now for getting ahead of the old arrangement. In short, he has built a crematory, and instead of burying the dead he will now burn them. There are a great many people who prefer to be burned to being buried, and now they can all be accommodated. After trying the furnaces on the body of a sheep or two, the first human body that was subjected to their heat was put into the great oven the other day, and there it melted away to a mere handful of white ashes. In the chapel religious services were held over the dead man, just as they are conducted at a grave; and his friends got a little urn full of dust, which they can bury or keep, as the old Romans kept the dust of their friends. More than forty bodies are waiting to be burned, and the crematory will have plenty to do for some time to come. The atheists as a rule are the first to prefer this method of disposing of the dead, but they are not the only advocates of it.

AN INFIDEL CLUB.

There has lately been formed here a body the like of which has never before been known in our country, and seldom in any other land. It is an organization of infidels, under the presidency of Bob Ingersoll. They publish a paper and have a sort of infidel book-store. What they wish to do, or propose to do, I do not know; but some of them seem to think that they are going to turn the world over one of these days.

QUITE A DIFFERENT MOVEMENT.

On the other hand, there is now in progress here one of the most interesting and significant religious movements that has ever been known in the history of New York. The Episcopal churches some time ago began what the Methodists or Baptists would call a revival. It differs from a revival only in that there is less of the customary religious excitement. All the Episcopal churches gave themselves over to evangelists, which they call "missioners." The "missioners" are simply Episcopal clergymen from other churches, mostly outside of New York, who under the general leadership of the Rev. Mr. Aiken, an Englishman, are holding work-day services, visiting all sorts of people and distributing tracts. It is the old-fashioned revival work. And if there ever was a field where such work, and a plenty of it, was needed, it is this city. Not a tithe or a twentieth of the people here ever saw a fervid religious meeting, and in the old-fashioned, vigorous sense they have no conception of what a religious experience is. Old Trinity Church stands on Broadway just at the head of Wall street. The Rev. Mr. Aiken has been occupying its pulpit at noon every day, and the church has been filled with brokers and their clerks and with men from the Produce Exchange. A great many of them never before heard a week-day sermon, and some have heard monstrous few on Sunday. This movement of the Episcopal church has awakened the other churches, and there is a general movement on foot to make a greater effort to do evangelical work in the great cities.

NOVELTIES IN LITERATURE.

I have taken the trouble this afternoon to look over the Christmas catalogues of books published especially for the holiday trade, and I have found that among the books of travel and adventure there is a volume about every land under the sun. Africa is of course an old and well-known land to the makers of books of travel; but now from Africa to the furthest point yet reached toward the north pole every land is described and pictured, and every one is made attractive to children as well as to grown people.

OUT OF LITERARY ANTIQUITIES.

One of the most wonderful places among all the wonderful places in this great city is the second-hand book establishment of Leggatt & Co. There are a million volumes of all sorts and sizes; everything tumbled together—new books, old books, immensely valuable books, worthless books; and yet call for what you may, there is a fellow there who can in a moment put his hand on it and save you a dollar or two of the cost at any other place. It is always crowded, and it is really one of the greatest places to visit in all New York.

The other places where old, rare and second-hand books are sold are exceedingly interesting. Down on Nassau street, not far from one another, are three of these quaint establishments. Two of them are upstairs in dark back-rooms. A stranger would never stumble on them. They have a large stock of quaint volumes, most of which are out of print. They have their regular customers—people who are making curious collections of books on special subjects.

SOMETHING FOR OUR STATE TO IMITATE.

Several companies of land speculators in Florida have been doing a big business here lately for themselves and for that State. They have selected a beautiful village that can be made a town to the advantage of everybody concerned by enough people purchasing lots and building houses and planting groves of oranges. There are hundreds and hundreds of people here who have money for all such luxuries and investments; and when their attention is called in this way to an advantageous place, they do not hesitate to pay enough for land to pay the company back for all their original outlay, the expense of advertising and a reasonable profit besides. Now, orange culture for profit is not practicable in North Carolina, but a great many other things are. The first point and really the main point to determine is what kinds of investments or of industries will undoubtedly pay—say in Fayetteville. If you find such an opening, and if any one with the capital and the pluck would present it here as the land companies in Florida are presenting their orange-growing scheme, the same result would follow.

MR. TILDEN'S WISE COUNSEL.

The old man of '76 broke his silence the other day long enough to write a letter to Mr. Carlisle recommending that the House of Representatives make proper appropriations to reconstruct our sea-coast defenses. The truth now is that the men-of-war of any nation that has a navy could anchor out the bay and tear the city of New York to pieces in a few nights with their long-range guns, and we could not prevent it. Our old forts are what they were before the long-range guns of modern warfare were invented, which can now shoot shell somewhere like thirty miles. If we never have a war with a foreign country, there is no use in spending money in this way. But we have in our brief history already had two wars with England, one with Mexico and one with one another. Mr. Tilden thinks the subject of enough importance to call public attention to it at as critical a time as this.

POLITICAL.

The first selection of Logan as President *pro tem.* of the Senate did not please the better element of the Republican party here. They did not hesitate to call it an act of unwarranted and unwarrantable partisanship. And the final selection of Sherman has not been received with any very great enthusiasm.

The Hoar bill, which will place the Cabinet officers in the line of succession to the Presidency, meets the approval of all classes of thinking men in New York, and it is expected to pass as soon as Congress gets its organization completed.

The great season of

THE GREAT GERMAN OPERA

is now at its height, and this continent never saw a more magnificent display of fashion and wealth than can be seen now on the notable nights at the Metropolitan Opera House. On every great occasion prominent among the beauties that made it brilliant have been Southern ladies—especially a little company of them from New Orleans, who are spending the winter in society in the metropolis.

One of the most novel and instructive diversions ever given in New York is

THE VILLAGE OF JAPANESE ARTISANS

that has been bodily brought over from Japan. They live and work in a large room in Madison Square Garden, and they give "receptions," during the most convenient hours, morning, afternoon and evening. At these receptions they are simply doing their usual work. Some are making fancy boxes, some copper-work, some fans, some are painting, some are weaving silk—all the leading trades of the Japanese are carried on with native materials before your eyes, and the inner life of that great empire is seen at a glance. They are intelligent and well-trained people, and it has already become the fashion to go and see them. They are very well worth seeing and studying. A Japanese baby is one of the funniest sights that American eyes ever looked upon.

Foreign Life at Washington.

Correspondence of the New York Mail and Express.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29, 1885.—It is a curious thing that the capital of the United States should be more like a foreign city than any other town in the country. It is a great place for people who have lived in Europe for a good many years to set up their households. It is a kind of break which gently lets them down from the intoxication of European life to the dead level of an American commercial city. This class of returned tourists make up much of the winter population of Washington—and being as a rule both rich and idle, they add much to its charm. Nowhere on this continent is there so much leisure as here. Everything like work begins at 9 o'clock and ends at 4. Then, unlike other great cities, the workers do not have to traverse the whole length and breadth of the town to get to their homes. The public workshops are all central—it is not far from any man's work to his home. The shorter hours of work which prevail in foreign cities are a continual marvel to the American. The idea of a man of business making his first appearance at his office at 10 o'clock in the morning, then taking a big slice off at noon—just the most valuable part of the working day—and then quitting about the time the American gets fairly warmed up to his work, is certainly very surprising. But it becomes still more so when he comes here, and finds that after 4 o'clock all the town is at leisure. It is true that the higher officials have longer working hours, and the Cabinet officers are driven to death if they mind their business, but the average worker does his eight hours of work, and then leaves off, with two hours of daylight before him even in winter.

Then for a fraction of the world known as "society" the hours are fixed and invariable, and this, too, conduces to the economy of time. One is in no danger of having a whole day, from noon to twilight, monopolized by a string of inconsequential visitors. Nobody visits before 2, and nobody versed in Washington society before 3, and at 5:30 it is all over. All official houses and nearly all private ones have a day for receiving, so that each individual has six days in which to labor and do all that he or she has to do. Is it a wonder that this easy, well-ordered life charms people to Washington, and getting them here keeps them?

The Oldest Known Work of Man.

From Treasure Trove.

The tenth king of the line of Menes, first king of Egypt, is supposed to have left what is considered the oldest known work of man—the great pyramid with steps at Sakkarah. A group of statues of a few reigns afterward are among the best specimens of Egyptian art and represent a race of men of the highest type—higher than those who succeed them. And it was the kings of the fourth dynasty—relatively very early, and still of the first of the three great periods of national prosperity—that left the most stupendous and enduring monuments, the crowning wonder of the ages, the great pyramids. The oldest character known to profane history was Menes, the Egyptian king referred to. His antiquity passes all our standards of chronology, and can hardly be comprehended by those whose studies have been bounded by what passes for ancient history. Some calculations of his epoch place it at several hundred years before what is assumed in "Ussher's Chronology" as the date of the creation of man; and relatively modest estimates fix it before the time assumed in the same chronology as that of the flood. His name, which means "the stable," occurs in all the sources of history—Greek and Egyptian—on the monuments and in the papyrus, as that of the founder of the empire.

A MODERN CROESUS.

VANDERBILT AND HIS MANY MILLIONS.

A Staten Island Farmer Becomes the Richest Man in the World.

New York Correspondence of Philadelphia Times.

W. H. Vanderbilt, who died suddenly in New York on the 8th inst., was born at New Brunswick, N. J., in 1821, and began his business career at the age of eighteen in a Wall street banking house. He left there two years later, owing to ill health, and engaged in the cultivation of an unimproved farm on Staten Island. During some years following he toiled as hard as any farmer ever did. After he became interested in railroads he gave no further personal labor to his farm, but he did not cease to manage it.

HIS FIRST RAILWAY VENTURE.

His first experience as a railroad man was as receiver of the Staten Island Railroad Company. This is only a short road, but the company was overwhelmed with debt and embarrassments. Mr. Vanderbilt displayed remarkable efficiency and business talent in the management of affairs. He paid off the debt, connected the road with New York by an independent ferry and placed it upon a secure financial basis.

WONDERFUL BUSINESS TALENT.

In 1864 William H. Vanderbilt was elected vice president of the New York & Harlem Railroad Company and the following year of the Hudson River Railroad Company. He now entered fully upon his career as a railroad man. During the entire subsequent life of Commodore Vanderbilt his son William was his confidant and chief reliance and agent in everything. He familiarized himself with every detail and personally supervised every department, stopped the leaks, reduced the expenditures and increased the business of the roads to an unparalleled extent. The Harlem Railroad, which was bankrupt when the Vanderbilts became its owners, was made one of the best-equipped and best-paying roads in the State. The Hudson River Railroad was trebled in value, and in 1869 the Central and Hudson River were consolidated, making a corporation with ninety millions of capital. Wm. H. Vanderbilt was named in the articles of incorporation as vice president and executive officer.

THE OLD COMMODORE'S FAVORITE SON.

Upon the death of Commodore Vanderbilt William inherited the chief part of his estate, amounting to something in the neighborhood of one hundred millions. It was principally in railroad bonds and stocks. The will was unsuccessfully contested by some members of the family. W. H. Vanderbilt was soon elected to his father's positions in the different railroad companies, and from that time has held the controlling interest.

VANDERBILT'S MARRIAGE.

While he was a Wall street clerk Mr. Vanderbilt married Miss Kissam, an attractive and educated woman, who still lives. Mr. Vanderbilt, like his father, was fond of good horses, and spent a great deal of money to gratify his tastes. He is also credited with having been liberal in his charities, and he has often been a large contributor to funds for public enterprises. It was his money which paid for bringing the obelisk to this country. It was said he was always lucky and never lost money but once, when he was cleaned out in Wall street of $8,000 in New Jersey bonds, which the old man had, in a fit of generosity, given him. Report says that the said bonds were traced into the hands of his wily progenitor, who then exhibited them to his son with the advice: "Sonny, never sell what you have not got, and never buy what you cannot pay for."

THE RICHEST MAN IN THE WORLD.

Mr. Vanderbilt was richer than any single member of the Rothschild family. The Duke of Westminster is said to be worth $200,000,000, but Vanderbilt was richer, because the Duke's money pays him only about two per cent., it is mainly in land and houses. Mr. Vanderbilt had a much larger income. He was the richest man in the world.

FABULOUS WEALTH IN STOCKS, BONDS, ETC.

The Vanderbilt railroad sys em will be managed and owned as heretofore. The sons will manage the estate of the properties, all of which are here, the same as if the master hand was still at the helm. Last winter he held $54,000,000 of four per cent. bonds, and later he reduced this amount to $35,000,000 of government three and a half per cents. His government bonds were worth almost $75,000,000. At one time he owned 240,000 shares of Michigan Central, 300,000 shares of Northwestern and 200,000 shares of Lake Shore. He is said to have sold considerable Lake Shore lately. In addition, he had 30,000 Chicago and Rock Island, 20,000 Delaware and Lackawanna and about 20,000 shares in other railroads, making in all about 860,000 shares of railway stock; also, $22,000,000 worth of railroad bonds, $3,200,000 of State and city bonds and $2,000,000 in various manufacturing stock and mortgages. He valued his house on Fifth avenue, with its art treasures, at $3,000,000. His ordinary household expenses were $200,000 a year. In 1884 he gave a ball that cost $40,000. He loved horses, and was a good judge of horse flesh. He sold Maud S. for $40,000.

Vanderbilt was worth $200,000,000, although his fortune shrank last year materially through a big decline in stocks and through business depression, but the "bull" movement of the past few months brought it up again. His income was calculated as follows: $2,377,000 a year from government bonds; $7,394,000 from railroad stocks; $576,695 from miscellaneous securities; total, over $10,000,000 a year, or $28,000 a day, $1,200 an hour, $20.00 a minute, 33 cents a second.

THE VANDERBILT FAMILY.

Mr. Vanderbilt leaves eight children and eleven grandchildren. His four daughters are married to New Yorkers, and two have been presented with small palaces costing $600,000 apiece, while he built houses for the other two at the corner of Fifth avenue and Fifty-fourth street, adjoining St. Thomas's Church. The ground for the two buildings cost $400,000 and the houses cost double that. His two eldest sons, Cornelius Vanderbilt—who seems destined to occupy toward his father the same relation that William H. held to the Commodore—and William K. Vanderbilt, the second son, have been for a long time millionaires in their own right, and have palaces which even eclipse the new home of their father.

A VERY ROMANTIC STORY.

Cardinal McCloskey's Early Love, Who was the Niece of a Queen.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

In the death of Mrs. Parmelia Crane, aged 92, Chicago has lost a most remarkable character. She was born at Truro, Mass., and at the age of 15 married Mr. Charles Adams, a distinguished connection of John Quincy Adams. Her husband was captain and part owner of the *Ploughboy*, a sailing vessel running between Boston and Baltimore. In those days a trip of such a character was considered a risky undertaking, and much anxiety was felt for the safety of voyagers. At the age of 19 she was taken to Baltimore by her husband and placed in care of an old family friend while he was to make another trip to Boston and back. While on the way a terrible gale sprang up, during which the *Ploughboy*, with its captain and all hands, went to the bottom.

At the house in which she resided in Baltimore were quite a number of young people who were fond of pleasure and who made the house resound with their merry-making. Her great sorrow at the fate she felt had befallen her husband moved her to seek a quieter abode, and the place selected for her by her husband's friend was none other than the residence of the mother of Cardinal McCloskey, who lived a retired widowed life with her son. The Cardinal was then preparing for the priesthood. The two women became endeared to each other, and the young student, it is said, looked with favoring eyes upon the youthful widow. Being one of the most studious of young men, his attentions to Mrs. Adams were marked by a quiet but most sincere regard. So far did he forget for the moment his theological prospects that he proposed for the hand of the widow in marriage. In speaking of the affair in after time Mrs. Crane used to comment upon the depth of devotion the young student evinced for her, though she could not return his passion.

She did not marry for seven years after the death of Capt. Adams, and then wedded Mr. Joseph Crane, of Quincy, Mass. In 1852 the family came to Illinois and settled on a farm at Plato, in Kane county. Her second husband, though an old man at the time, went on the call to arms into the Eighth Heavy Artillery, and during a campaign through Kentucky in 1862 died at Bowling Green, he being 64 years of age. The widow came to Chicago and lived for 23 years with her daughter and son-in-law, Mrs. and Mr. Edward Smith, at No. 292 Fulton street. She had been sick for about ten weeks before her death, but to the end retained full use of her faculties.

Her death calls to mind the fact that she was a niece of Queen Fanny Young Kekelaokalani, of the Sandwich Islands. Queen Fanny was the mother of Queen Emma, who died some years ago. Her uncle, John Young, who was a seafaring man, ran away from home when young and took a sailor's life. On one voyage the ship was wrecked, and the crew made their way in boats to one of the islands. Knowing the man-eating tendency of the inhabitants, Young hid himself in a large hogshead that had floated ashore, and thus saved himself from the fate of his companions who were sacrificed to the appetite of the natives. He was discovered soon, however, and his discoverer was the future Queen Fanny, then a member of the King's household. Young afterward married her and was raised to the position of the King's adviser. Through Young's influence Christianity was encouraged, he being the first that was able to do anything in the direction of civilizing the people. He built the first house on the island, the ruins of which are still sacredly preserved. It was made of cocoa wood and dobey, with the aid of a boat hatchet saved from the wreck and a wooden trowel, and was whitewashed with lime made from coral fished out of the sea by the natives. Young's life was so full of good works for the people that to this day they will raise their caps and kneel in front of his tomb. There are many interesting relics in the possession of the family on Fulton street.

The Emperor's Watch.

From the Youth's Companion.

The greatest steel and gun maker in the world is a German by the name of Herr Krupp. He has immense works in Essen and employs thousands of workmen. One of them is remarkably skillful, as the following instance will show:

Not long ago the Emperor William of Germany visited this great establishment in state. In one part of the factory was a costly steel hammer weighing fifty tons, and on that occasion it received its royal name, "Unser Fritz."

The machinist who has charge of this hammer is a very skillful and hard-working man, is one of whom the famous gun maker is quite proud, and he is also the father of eight fun-loving boys and girls. So Herr Krupp presented to the Emperor this ingenious and faithful workman, with the remark: "This is Fritz and his big machine, and he handles it so truly that he can bring down the hammer with all its might and stop it at a *tenth part of an inch* above the anvil."

Without a word the Kaiser took out his diamond-studded watch, and immediately placed it in the centre of the anvil, smilingly ordering Fritz to let fall the hammer and arrest it before it could touch the watch. Some of the Kaiser's suite who stood by looked amazed, and the faces of others showed much doubt. The operator hesitated, but Herr Krupp urged him to make the trial, and at last, by the command of his master, Fritz "let fly!"

Down came the immense tool with all its force, and was checked, as if it had been a feather, so close to the watch that a baby's hand could not have been inserted between it and the dial.

"Well done!" cried the delighted monarch.

The nearest of his courtiers all drew a long breath, and Herr Krupp looked greatly pleased.

Then the master stooped down to lift the watch from its hard bed, but the Emperor stayed his hand, saying, "The watch belongs to Fritz; he has earned it." A cheer burst from the throats of the workmen around and ran the length of the entire building.

Herr Krupp took out his purse, added to the King's gift two hundred and fifty dollars in gold, and handed all to the blushing Fritz, whispering as he did so, "For the pale-faced wife, little babies and good old mother." Another cheer ran through the building, and the King himself clapped his hands.

THE QUAKER CITY.

QUAINT PHASES OF STREET LIFE.

Queer Scenes in the "City of Brotherly Love."

Correspondence of Texas Siftings.

There is no other city in the world where the sidewalks are washed, the marble front door steps scrubbed, the front windows splashed and the house front bathed as high as a hose will carry, nine months out of twelve in the year. The morning air is always full of moisture, even though it freeze quickly on the pavement and congeal to icy and impalpable dust in the air. The well-to-do householder, who often lives in Philadelphia within a half dozen blocks of his office or place of business, walks down town in the morning through an ambush of airy disease. The lurking damp seizes on his lungs and larynx and he nearly always has a "bad cold." When hay fever time comes the well-to-do Philadelphian is the particular personal "pie" of the inland hotel keeper. But these victims have money to pay their doctor's bills, while the thousands, perhaps tens of thousands, of factory hands, shopkeepers and clerks and day laborers who traverse from one to four miles of paved streets six mornings a week, on an average, all the year round, are the chief sufferers from the insane, provincial custom of sidewalk washing. As they walk briskly along on a cold, damp, murky day, with the water actually freezing, perhaps, under their feet, they must step over hundreds of streams spouting from the iron faucets set in the front of every true Philadelphia house. They encounter whole regiments of housemaids, broom in hand, splashing everything and everybody in reach. They breathe the poisonous Schuylkill water still further adulterated with the mud of the street and the dust of the broom. In a few months they begin to have catarrh, after a year or two, pneumonia, in the end, consumption. It is a dear old custom, like the ducking stool in New England, but a deadly one.

QUAINT STREET CRIES IN QUAKERTOWN.

If the hurrying multitudes were not so bowed with the burden of daily toil there would be some quaint cries falling on their ears. The fat fisherwomen of Kensington and Southwark, villages long since incorporated into the bigger but no less curious old village of Philadelphia, come along carrying large wooden trays or bowls on their heads, crying in a peculiarly shrill tone, "e-a-t-f-e-e-sh, cat feesh!" Catfish is a staple product of the filthy Schuylkill, served—of all things—with waffles at every fashionable restaurant in town, and identified, like the no less fat and filth-fed squab, everywhere with Philadelphia markets.

PHILADELPHIA PEPPER POT.

More attractive because of their wares, as well as because of their picturesque appearance, are the women who sit in the market and along the main east and west thoroughfares which run through market places, in the coldest winter months, singing in a worse than Yankee nasal twang:

"Pepper pot,
Nice and hot!"

And who that has eaten it can ever forget it! How inseparably associated with old time Philadelphia is the queer flavor of its pepper pot! Where can a genuine housewife of the old *regime* be found who has not her special receipt for making this most characteristic of dishes!

"DE HOMINY MAN."

The ancient darkey who on the darkest winter mornings was wont to make his rounds carrying a tray on his head and melodiously singing, is no longer so familiar a feature of Philadelphia street life. This was his song, chanted with a peculiar gurgle, half warble, as "catchy" as anything a mock Tyrolean ever warbled on the stage:

"De hominy man
Am de h-e-e-s way,
Wid de good hominy!"

The oyster peddlers put their extended hands to their mouths as a sort of voice deflector and yell at the tip-top of the scale:

"Oysters, oh!
Yere de go,
Forty cents a hundred!"

The ice-cream venders and the cucumber merchants, whose shrill voices rang in and out of the smallest, obcurest alleys on a summer afternoon, have disappeared of course for the winter. Their cries were admirably calculated to attract attention, always high-pitched and sometimes musical.

A Curious Swedish Legend.

The 2nd day of February in Sweden is considered the midwinter day. In the era of paganism it was a great festival in honor of the heroine Goa or Goja, deified under the name of Disa, to whom the whole month was consecrated beside. The legend of Goa is very curious. It states that at one time, when the country was visited by a frightful famine, the *Thing*, or national assembly, decided that in order to alleviate the general distress, it would be necessary to put to death a part of the population, especially the old and infirm. Goa alone dared to protest loudly, and claimed to be able to propose a means of remedying the dearth, which would prove more efficacious as well as more humane. The king ordered the execution of the decree to be postponed; but in the meantime, desiring to test the sagacity of the young girl and to confound her audacity, he sent her word that he would receive her only on condition that she would come to his dwelling neither on foot, on horseback nor in a vehicle; neither dressed nor undressed; neither by day nor by night; neither in the course of the year nor on any particular month.

Goa solved the enigma. She went to the king's house on a sledge drawn by a goat, holding on to the side of the sledge, with one foot resting on the pole of the sledge and the other on the goat. She wore a fishing net in lieu of garments; and she came exactly at the epoch of the solstice, when the month is still undetermined, at the time of a full moon, but yet while it was twilight.

Being permitted to speak, she advised that the old and infirm, instead of being exterminated, should be merely sent to the still unpeopled parts of the country, where they would be able to obtain the means of existence without being a burden to the community. The king liked the adviee; and, as the adviser had charmed him by her beauty and her wit, he took her for his wife.

Nothing more clearly indicates the true gentleman than a desire evinced to oblige or accommodate.

A SOLDIER OF FORTUNE.

Brilliant Career of Ward in Command of the Foreign Legion.

The remarkable career of Ward, the American soldier of fortune who preceded Gordon in the command of the Foreign Legion in China, is full of thrilling interest.

Ward was a most remarkable man—a greater man, probably, than Gordon, though the hero of Khartoum commands deep admiration. Ward was born in Salem, Mass., and when he was a boy went to sea with his father, who was a shipmaster. When the Crimean war broke out young Ward enlisted in the French army and became a sub-lieutenant. Unfortunately he became involved in a quarrel with his captain, and resigning his commission he challenged that officer to a duel. The challenge was accepted and Ward killed the captain. Years after, when fortune smiled on him, Ward sent a large sum of money to Paris to be invested for the support of the widow and child of his former captain. Ward's next venture was a commercial one in Vera Cruz. It proved successful and he was then sent to the west coast of Mexico to buy a lot of brass cannon which had been condemned. He embarked on this enterprise in a vessel which took down to Central America a lot of Walker's filibusters. The adventurous character of Walker's enterprise appealed to Ward's fancy, but he saw in it so much to condemn and so much that was repugnant to him in the character of a large part of those who made up the filibustering party that he did not join the expedition.

Having completed his work on the west coast of Mexico, Ward went to San Francisco and got a berth as an officer of a ship going to China. He received his discharge in China and entered there the service of the Emperor. He rose rapidly in favor and rank and organized the Foreign Legion to fight for the Emperor against the Taeping rebels. He married a Chinese lady of high rank and was made a mandarin of their most exalted order. In order to marry a woman of the rank which he did he was told that he must renounce Christianity. He declined to do this, and the matter was finally settled by his marrying her by proxy. He became a citizen of China and subject of the Emperor. Once he was seized by the English and French Admirals and kept for some time a prisoner. He was told that if he would claim American citizenship he would be liberated. This he refused to do, saying, "I was born in America and love my native land, but I have sworn allegiance to the Emperor and am a Chinese."

He was finally released and continued his most successful and brilliant military career. He ordered three gunboats built in America which were to go up the Pekin River and canal and fly his flag before the gates of Pekin. The boats were building when he was killed. He was the most powerful man in China, and had he lived he had the genius and daring to have made himself absolute master of the Chinese Empire. When our civil war broke out he wrote: "My heart is with my native land in her struggle against rebellion. Were I free I would return at once to offer my life and my sword to my country. But my work is here." He was killed while rashly exposing himself in a reconnoissance before some city which he was besieging. He was one of the bravest, most temperate, upright and honorable of men; of boundless ambition and dazzling genius. He was a young man, only thirty-six or thirty-seven at the time of his death. Though he never received a liberal education he was one of the best informed of men, a constant student, a good linguist and a great reader of books of all kinds.

Two Actors' Lives.

From the Pittsburg Dispatch.

The most extravagant among the star actors is undoubtedly Boucicault. He is a sumptuous liver, putting up at the most expensive and fashionable hotels, and engaging the most costly rooms *en suite* wherever he goes. One of his peculiarities is that he has, night and day, a table in his parlor set with fruits, wines, liquors and cigars, and he has many friends who know of this peculiarity. Boucicault is also a good diner-out—in fact, a good fellow, take him as you may. He is known in the profession as "the marvelous man," for although seventy years old, he is as chipper and lusty as most strong men are when in their prime, and extracts keen enjoyment from life. He recently married a second time, and since that the members of the profession more than ever consider him a "marvelous man."

Boucicault was, however, surpassed in extravagance by Fechter, who lived like a genuine Monte Christo, and was sumptuous to ruination, for he died in poverty and neglect—a broken-down, broken-hearted, miserable man. Fechter not only had a table in his parlor set with wines, liquors, fruits and cigars like Boucicault, but he went so far as to have the contents of the board changed every three hours, even if nothing had been touched. He claimed that the "spread" offended his sight after that length of time. He was an ocular as well as a gastronomic *gourmet*. Where Boucicault spends $100 Fechter spent at least $200.

The Happy Women of France.

There are no happier women in the world than French women. Their lives are full of occupation, and a busy life cannot fail to be happier than one in which idleness throws down the barriers that shut out *ennui* and imaginary ailments. A married woman in France systematically fills her time with business or pleasure. For every hour there is laid out an appointed pursuit of duty or recreation. Her house and family are her first care, but although an irreproachable wife and affectionate mother, she does not let her duty take the form of drudgery. She knows her own value, and fully realizes the importance of keeping her health and nerves in excellent order, so that she will not suffer her cares to master her, but wisely arranges everything with careful method and allows herself time for social intercourse, music, reading, walking, dining and amusements of whatever nature she fancies. She is very practical, and by her systematic method of life preserves herself from the countless worries that make existence a burden to our women.

To tell what a man says, pay attention to the tongue. To ascertain what he means, pay attention to the eye. To talk in opposition to the heart is one of the easiest things in the world; to look this opposition is more difficult than algebra.

Observer and Gazette.

JOHN R. MYROVER, Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY,.....DECEMBER 17, 1885.

EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

Two noted men have just passed away—Gen. Robert Toombs at his home at Washington, Ga., on the 15th inst., and B. Gratz Brown, candidate for Vice President on the ticket with Greely, at St. Louis on the 13th inst.

The smoke of the many small battles is clearing away, the great encampments are beginning to draw themselves together for removal, and the indications now are that Europe will soon be at peace again—for a brief season at least.

Things in this world seem to be strangely ordered and very unequally divided. The recently probated will of the late W. H. Vanderbilt shows that he left nearly $200,000,000, while poor Jay Gould, who has been a hard-working man all his life, and whose hands are hardened with the toil of manipulating stocks and bonds, retires from Wall street with nothing to "keep the wolf from the door" in his old age but a pitiful $50,000,000 which he has made by some very hard licks.

The Virginia legislature was in no danger of giving to the people of that State other than an able representative in the United States Senate, having Daniel and Barbour from whom to make choice. They selected the former, who is probably the greatest orator of this country—a man of wonderful personal magnetism and surpassing powers of eloquence. A great speaker might not necessarily make an able legislator, having only the gift of fluency and expression; but unless Mr. Daniel has achieved a reputation to which he is not entitled, he is a man of commanding abilities and profound learning. He was nominated over his competitor by a vote of 65 to 31.

Speaking of the recent disappearance of Col. Sloan, formerly of North Carolina, from his home in Baltimore, the *State Chronicle* indulges in some very sensible reflections upon the evils which will inevitably overtake the man who, instead of devoting his energies and talents to the task of manfully carving out his own fortune, puts his trust in his supposed claims to government office or political preferment. The unfortunate Col. Sloan besieged prominent men and the departments at Washington for place and position, until, embittered and despairing, he probably passes from the sight of men forever—and his last act is to cloud his own memory by an effort to blacken the character of a distinguished citizen of North Carolina who is above reproach.

The New York *World* raises its voice in holy horror that in "this age of enlightenment" men are hanged in North Carolina for "taking a little property." If we are not mistaken, men are imprisoned for debt in the great metropolis where the *World* is published—because, as Whittier says, "God made them poor!"

Men are not "hanged in North Carolina for taking a little property," but for forcibly entering buildings in the time of night where persons are known to sleep, prepared to do murder if resistance is attempted—and every such desperado richly deserves the noose. Three such are to be hanged in Gates county in a few days, Gov. Scales, after giving them a short respite, having notified the sheriff of the county that on the appointed day the law must be executed. Every law-abiding citizen of the State will sustain the Governor in his determination that the penalty for grave crimes shall be carried out.

IMMIGRATION—WHAT HAS BEEN SO FAR ACCOMPLISHED?

For a portion of the twenty years and more which have elapsed since the war there was a remarkable unanimity of sentiment among the people of North Carolina as to the necessity of a good class of immigration into our borders. Capital was needed, for there was no manufacturing, mining or commercial enterprise which did not feel the hampering effects of the lack of money; in view of the scarcity and unreliability of labor the farmers themselves were convinced that they owned more land than they could manage or cultivate to advantage, and they were ready and willing to dispose of a portion of their property to newcomers into our midst, whether foreign or from some other section of the country, whose habits, past life and inclination threw them into agricultural pursuits.

Starting from these broad premises, strenuous efforts were made, in which the press certainly bore its part, to turn the tide steadily rolling on to the great areas of the West into this old, long-settled State. Unfortunately, incompetent agents, actuated perhaps by the most honest motives, but wofully deficient in requisite knowledge not only of the real needs of North Carolina but of the circumstances, conditions and modes of life which strangers would find on coming into our communities, and of their aptitude for fitting themselves to these new conditions, accomplished by their work little or nothing for the benefit of the State. It would seem as if for years a wild, purposeless, misdirected energy, coupled with astonishingly poor judgment, has had control of this important matter of North Carolina immigration, and it is not surprising that the results have been proportionately small. Peripatetic wandering from one fair or exposition to another, provided with a tray of minerals, a bag of herbs and a bundle of native woods, appears to have constituted the favorite and stereotyped method of inducing men with capital to invest to build mills upon our idle water powers, erect foundries and give an impetus to business enterprise, or of persuading stalwart laborers to settle upon our lands, clear our forests and make the harvest yield plenteously.

Coupled with this routine which filled its appointed cut and dried part from year to year, and of which we heard reports from time to time, the impression was made abroad that the prices of land in North Carolina were merely nominal, that good farms were to be had almost for the asking, and that so far as the cost of the investment was concerned, there would hardly be any more need of the expenditure of money than in the old days of "squatting" or "taking up a claim." As might have been expected, these representations were potent enough to draw within our limits a small body of adventurers—the very last people to swell the aggregate wealth or add anything to the productive power of the masses. Prosperous immigrants—the only kind that any community need desire—with the ability to provide themselves with homes and prepared to take at least the respectable position of self-supporting citizens, are too intelligent to be influenced by clap-trap so patent. They do not turn their steps to a country where lands are worth nothing and upon which their owners are unwilling to pay the taxes—for this is an unmistakable advertisement of the hopeless poverty of that section.

Let us not wonder, then, that serious disappointment has been experienced by those who looked upon immigration as a remedy for poverty, business stagnation and insufficiency of labor; that what has been accomplished, compared with the glowing promises and predictions constantly made, is almost a blank, and that through ignorance and mismanagement even the good name of North Carolina has suffered to some extent.

After all, there are material needs pressing upon us greater than that of immigration. Let us perfect our system of education—make it more thorough and more general—and let us give such an emphatic expression in favor of its paramount necessity that ignorance will hereafter be what it ought to be, a badge of disgrace to a free citizen; let us inculcate the necessity of work, especially in the minds of the young, and let public opinion declare in no uncertain terms that labor—manual labor—is far more honorable than the groveling position of a drone on society, and that there is no man with health and strength who has not his appointed duty in the community which the laws of God and man require him to perform; let us rigorously practice economy, frugality and thrift—"cutting the garment according to the cloth"—content with the necessaries of life where Providence in its wisdom denies us the luxuries—and not many years will have passed by before we will find the State of North Carolina only large enough for our own people. New and better ideas will have come to our aid, if not new men; wisdom and energy will have extended our operations in agriculture, manufacturing and business, and we can be content to await the due evolution of natural laws for an advantageous increase of our population.

North Carolinians have shown themselves sufficiently progressive since the war, and now occupy an honored place among the States of the Union, but there is a vein running through them all, making them cling to old fashions and customs. They are not yet prepared to be transformed into so crowded a commonwealth as any one of the Eastern States—and if we are to close this article with a parting word of advice to landowners it will be that their broad acres are the heritage bequeathed by their fathers, not to be sacrificed for the sake of an influx of strangers, but to be rated at their just value for their own sakes and for the benefit of the children to come after them.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

It is probable that since the foundation of the government there have been presented to Congress few longer, more elaborate state papers than the recent message of the President.

But no one who has read it carefully has paused to consider its length, being absorbed in its completeness, earnest directness and practical wisdom. Disclaiming all pompous parade of preamble and introduction, the President deals with *all* the great questions which should command the attention of the law-making branch of the government with an extent of knowledge and a scope of absolutely accurate information which is remarkable. The hard student of all the intricate principles of government, the patriot statesman imbued with the weight of his responsibilities and the inflexible custodian of the people's rights make their impress on every line.

For the rest, the style and construction of the message are in the highest degree pleasing—simple and chaste, forcible and to the point.

THE MOUNTAINS OF THE WEST.

A Strange Incident—An Old Hermit—The Railroad Work.

Correspondence of Observer and Gazette.

OMEGA, N. C., Dec. 15, 1885.—Noah and the dove now have their counterpart. Recently, during a severe thunder and rain storm at Shrefordville, in Henderson county, a brick barn of Dr. Fletcher's, containing much forage and six horses, was struck by lightning and set on fire, and a pigeon, badly burnt, escaped and flew to the house, alighting in the piazza. A little girl, looking out at the window, saw its condition and called the attention of her father, who, upon going to the door, discovered the flames bursting from the stables. Summoning assistance, he hastened to the fire, barely in time to save five of his horses from a fearful death, the sixth having been killed by the stroke. A strange incident: but for the pigeon all would have been destroyed with the building. I often pass there and always think of the circumstance.

In cutting through a gorge of the mountains on the A. & S. R. R., near the Buncombe line, an ancient hermitage, dug into the south side of the mountain, in great seclusion, was discovered. It was a rough habitation, rudely constructed with a few poles and boards, with one 8x10 glass as a window to admit the light of heaven. The only occupants were an old hermit, who had lived there for more than half a century, a large yellow dog, a cat and a wild coon. It was a happy family. In conversation with the old fellow I found he was very ignorant: he had never seen a steam engine or a railroad, and was much exercised that we should come so near his home. His bed covering was a number of large bear skins sewn together, with a beautiful buck hide as his fancy spread to use on big occasions. The brackets that adorned the walls, of which there were many, were immense buck horns, and his gun rack over the door was of the same material. The old hermit was a great singer, and he entertained me with one of the most sublime pieces I ever heard.

The A. & S. R. R. is fast approaching completion—only two miles more of track to lay and the gap is closed. The train will by Saturday next be able to go through, but it will require six weeks to put the track in proper running order.

The office of the train dispatcher, Cheatham, of the W. N. C. R. R., has been moved from Salisbury to Asheville, and that of Supt. McBee, I learn, is soon to to follow. It is thought that the machine shops also will soon be moved there.

W. C. T.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14, 1885.—Bills for the erection of public buildings at the following named places were introduced in the Senate to-day, the cost not to exceed the amounts stated: By Mr. Mahone—at Norfolk, Va., $250,000; at Fortress Monroe, $10,000, and for the enlargement of the public building at Petersburg, Va., $50,000. By Mr. Butler—at Greenville, S. C., $50,000.

The chair laid before the Senate the joint resolution of the legislature of Connecticut, urging Congress to pass without unnecessary delay the bill to provide for the presidential count.

The chair also laid before the Senate the memorial from the State executive committee appointed by the constitutional convention of the Territory of Dakota, praying for the admission of Southern Dakota as a State of the Union and transmitting a draft of the constitution for the approval of Congress.

Mr. Harrison said he only awaited the receipt of the memorial in order to introduce the bill providing for the admission of the Territory named, and that he would introduce such a bill at an early opportunity.

Mr. Hoar, from the committee on privileges and elections, reported favorably the original bill providing for the performance of the president's duties in case of the death, resignation or inability of both the President and Vice President. He said it was substantially the same bill that had been acted on last year by the Senate and gave notice that he would call it up to-morrow for consideration.

At 1:05 P. M., on motion of Mr. Hoar, the Senate went into executive session.

At 2:20 the Senate doors were reopened and a message was received from the President transmitting the Keily correspondence recently called for by Mr. Vest's resolution. It was ordered printed and to lie on the table.

By Mr. McPherson, to suspend the coinage of the standard silver dollar.

By Mr. Mahone, to allow a drawback on imported materials used in the manufacture of tobacco and sugar that are exported. It allows as a drawback such a sum as may have been paid as duty on the imported material entering into the manufacture of the exported article.

By Mr. Vance, to repeal certain provisions of the act of March 3rd, 1875, relating to the purchase of arms for the use of the States. It repeals so much of the army appropriation bill for the year ending June, 1886, as covered into the treasury that part of the appropriation made between 1861 and 1865, under the act of 1808, as would have been used for the purchase of arms to be distributed to the several States that were in rebellion, as provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay those States respectively the balances due them which remained undrawn in consequence of such proviso of the appropriation bill of 1875, "to the end that the credits lost to the States of Alabama, Florida, North Carolina and South Carolina under the annulling proviso of the said act of March 3, 1875, be restored to said States."

By Mr. Morgan, to grant to the Gulf and Chicago Air-Line R. R. the right to construct bridges across navigable streams.

By Mr. Brown, to provide for the settlement of accounts with certain railroads. It authorizes the Secretary of War and the Attorney General to adjust the accounts between the United States and such railroad companies as received property from the United States in 1865 and 1866, and which made full payment for the same.

House.

Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, from the committee on rules, submitted the report of the committee on the proposed revision of the rules and it was ordered printed and laid over until to-morrow, permission being given to Mr. Randall, of Pennyslvania, to submit a minority report.

Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, offered a resolution providing for a call of the States to-day for the introduction of bills.

Considerable antagonism was made to this proposition, Messrs. Hammond, of Georgia, and McMillan, of Tennessee, asserting that the introduction of bills before the House had determined the jurisdiction of the various committees would lead to great confusion. Mr. Springer, of Illinois, took the same view of the matter and pointed out the various sections in the proposed new code which would be violated if the resolution was adopted. Mr. Weaver saw no weight in the objections raised to his resolution because it was proposed to refer bills to the appropriate committees when appointed.

Speculations as to Congressional Work during the Week.

WASHINGTON, Dec, 13, 1885.—Four hundred and seventy bills and nine joint resolutions have been introduced in the Senate, but only two committees have yet held their first meeting, and no measures have been reported back to the Senate, and no calendar has yet been made, beyond the probable discussion and possible passage of the Presidential Succession bill, to be reported on Monday, and the adoption of Mr. Frye's resolution embodying the code of joint rules. No programme for legislative business during the week can be indicated. Four hundred and fifty-six nominations have been sent to the Senate, and many of them will probably be reported at the first executive session. A considerable portion of the latter half of the week is likely to be spent with closed doors.

Although the Committee on Rules of the House of Representatives has completed its labor of formulating the new code of rules for the government of the House and will submit its report to-morrow, it is not thought probable that the discussion will then be begun. It is expected that the debate will be postponed until Tuesday, in order that members may have an opportunity to see the proposed revision in print.

There is a desire on the part of many members to have a call of States on Monday, for the introduction of bills for reference to appropriate committees when appointed; and in deference to this desire it was informally agreed by the members of the committee on Rules yesterday to make no opposition to such a call. There are, however, members of the House who express an intention to oppose the introduction of bills until the House shall have finally determined by a vote on the Morrison Code the jurisdiction of the various committees, and who hold that it would be useless to inundate the Speaker's table with a flood of bills until some proper outlet is provided for them. As the House is not governed at present by any definite system of rules, these members contend that it will require unanimous consent to order a call, and assert that this cannot be obtained.

The discussion of the rules will consume the remainder of the week, and the contest over the scheme to distribute the labor of the Appropriations Committee promises to be sharp and interesting.

There is talk of an adjournment for the holiday recess before the end of the week, but no definite plans have been arranged, and it is probable that an adjournment will not be reached until the week following.

Report of the Department of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10, 1885.—The crop reports of the Department of Agriculture for December give the following farm prices of the principal crops:

The increase in the product of corn has reduced the average value of the crop to 33 cents per bushel. The average value of the previous crop in December was 36 cents. The reduction is the largest in the Ohio valley and in the Southern States. West of the Mississippi the increase of stock feeding has corrected the tendency to extremely low prices. The average in Missouri is 26 cents, the same as last year; in Kansas it is 24, instead of 32 last year; in Iowa 24, instead of 23; in Nebraska, 19, instead of 18. It is 28 in Dakota, 2 cents lower than last year; 32 in Minnesota, 1 cent lower; Illinois, 28; Indiana, 29; Ohio, 32; Michigan, 34; Kentucky, 35; Pennsylvania, 49; New York, 58. Compared with former prices corn values are very low.

The price of cotton averages 8.3 cents per pound of lint, farm value, which is nine mills less than the December price last year. The farm prices are: Virginia, 8.5; North Carolina, 8.5; Georgia, 8.5; Alabama, 8.3; Mississippi, 8.4; Louisiana, 8.3; Texas, 8; Arkansas, 8.1; Tennessee, 8.

ADVERTISEMENTS. | ADVERTISEMENTS.

MILLINERY AND NOTIONS
—AND—
FANCY GOODS!
FOR THE MILLIONS.

LATEST NOVELTIES
EVERY WEEK!

Embroidery Silk, Filloselles, Florence Knitting Silk, Corticelli Spool Silk, Embroidery and Art Chenille, Zephyr, Germantown and Saxony Wool, Stamped Splashers, Tidies, Slippers, &c.

New Lot 5 and 10 cents Goods.
Christmas Goods Next Week.

All CHEAP for Cash at Wholesale or Retail. Call early.

Mrs. DYE,
Hay St.

nov 26-tf

"Money Saved---Money Made!"

DETERMINED TO INCREASE MY BUSINESS,
HAVE MY PLACE KNOWN
—AS THE—
Cheapest Store in Town.

I WILL SELL MY LARGE STOCK OF
DRY GOODS,
FRESH and DESIRABE GOODS, JUST RECEIVED, "CHEAPER" THAN They can be Bought "Anywhere Else."

"IN THE RING."
Owing to the Large Competition in the CLOTHING BUSINESS, I will sell my Complete and Large Stock of Clothing—Men's, Youth's and Boys—at Greatly Reduced Prices.

"MORE STEAM."
Also a Heavy Stock of BOOTS and SHOES—All Grades, and All Kinds, at the Very Lowest Rates.

SOLE AGENT FOR THE
A. A. Battles Shoe;
BEST IN THE MARKET—EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED.

☞Come and see and be convinced.

GEO. ROSENTHAL,
Market Square,
Opposite B. E. Sedberry,
Fayetteville, N. C.
September 24, 1885. 137-3m

Ziegler's Shoes.

WE HAVE RECEIVED
Three Shipments
OF
ZIEGLER'S SHOES
For Ladies, Children and Misses.

Direct from the Manufacturer, since our last advertisement,

Also, a lot of
P. Centimeri Kid Gloves
IN BLACK AND LIGHT SHADES.

Also, several invoices of
SEASONABLE STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS
For the before Christmas trade.

Best Black Silk
On the Market at $1.00.

ROSE & LEAK.
dec 3-3t

F. I. L. I.

Another shipment of these
Popular Cigars
has just been received, and, if possible, they are superior to the first lot. Fragrant and of delightful flavor,

The F. I. L. I. is "bound to shine."

dec 3-tf A. S. HUSKE & CO

"Uncle Shep,"
AT 51 PERSON STREET,

IS WIDE AWAKE to the interests of his customers, and invites
ALL HIS FRIENDS,
whether relatives or not, to call and see him. He is prepared to furnish them with new and fresh supplies of
Groceries, &c.

He has added to his stock the FINEST CAKES and CRACKERS that Walter G. Wilson's establishment can produce, the best FRENCH CANDIES, &c., all of which will be sold at *prices to suit the times.*

nov 26-tf D. S. MAULTSBY, SR.

A. GARRASON,
—DEALER IN—
HEAVY and FANCY GROCERIES,
General Family Supplies,
HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

aug 13 131-tf

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

TO ENUMERATE THE MANY STYLES IN CUT AND FABRIC EMBRACED IN MY
Fall and Winter Stock
—OF—
CLOTHING,
WOULD OCCUPY TOO MUCH SPACE, BUT THERE ARE SEVERAL LINES WORTHY OF SPECIAL MENTION:

In
DRESS SUITS,
I HAVE
English Worsted in Diagonals and Baskets,
Both Black and Brown,
Four Button Cutaway Styles.
ALSO.
ELEGANT PRINCE ALBERT
Coats and Vests,
WITH A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
FANCY CASSIMERE and WORSTED PANTS
TO SELECT FROM.

BUSINESS SUITS
IN BLACK, BLUE AND BROWN WORSTEDS, BESIDES MANY NEW STYLES IN FANCY CASSIMERES.
In Round and Square Cut Sacks and Cutaway Frocks.

YOUTHS'
DRESS AND BUSINESS SUITS—A GREAT VARIETY, BOTH IN SACKS AND FROCKS.

FOR BOYS,
such an assortment was never before shown in this market—in School Suits and Suits for Sunday wear.
All the NEWEST SHAPES in
Stiff and Soft Hats,
In Black and Colors, can be found in my stock.
I have given special attention to the selection of
Underwear for Men,
—and in—
Furnishing Goods Generally,
I make an unusual display. In this line I have added to my stock
Underwear for Boys,
Also,
Boys' Dress Shirts and Linen Collars.

My sales have been unusually large this season, but almost daily arrivals of New Goods enable me to keep up stock.
Have just in an extraordinary line of
Overcoats for Men and Boys,
—AND—
Men's Fine Shoes,
Buttoned, Laced and Gaiters, Machine and Hand Made, of best makes.
Call and make your selections, and I guarantee to make prices satisfactory.

H. R. NOVITZKY.
The Fayetteville Clothier.
Oct 8, 1885. 139-tf

ADVERTISEMENTS. | ADVERTISEMENTS.

Christmas Holiday Presents!

BROWN & RODDICK,
27 HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

We cordially invite the public before purchasing their Holiday Gifts to examine our choice and extensive assortment. A very considerable portion of our Novelties are our own importation, and customers will find the
Finest Goods at Popular Prices.
Space will allow us to enumerate but a few of the leading articles to be found.

Dolls at 5c., 10c., 25c., 50c. and $1.00.
They will speak for themselves.

BOOKS OF FICTION, POETRY AND HISTORY,
By all the leading authors—prices away down.

Children's Books--Illuminated and Illustrated--at Half Price.

Ladies', Gents' and Children's Cups and Saucers.

China Ornaments Just 50 per cent. Below Last Season.

CHILDREN'S TEA AND TOILET SETS
At 10c., 25c. and $1.00.

Papeterie in Boxes and Other Forms,
From 10c. Upwards.

POCKET-BOOKS, PURSES, SATCHELS,
HANDKERCHIEFS--In Linen and Silk,
TOILET SOAPS, TOOTH BRUSHES, HAIR BRUSHES,
EXTRACTS, COLOGNE, &C., &C.,
WHICH WILL ALL MAKE USEFUL PRESENTS.

Brown & Roddick,
27 Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
Branch Store, 9 North Front Street, Wilmington, N. C.
dec 17-tf

CHRISTMAS
is almost here, and SANTA CLAUS has left a large and beautiful assortment of
HOLIDAY GOODS
At McNeill & Co.'s Book and Music Store.

Plush Goods in Great Variety.
Toilet Sets, Writing Desks, Glove Boxes, Handkerchief Boxes, Work Boxes, Albums, Picture Frames, Mirrors, Whisk Broom Holders.

Bronze and Brass.
Fine and Fashionable Goods in This Line.
MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED.

Handsome Shaving Sets
In Plush, Alligator and Leather.
JUST THE THING FOR A CHRISTMAS PRESENT TO A GENTLEMAN.

Hand-painted Plaques, Tamborines, &c
In Brass and China.

BEAUTIFUL BOOKS.
Bibles, Prayer Books, Hymn Books, Large Illustrated Family Bibles.

"HOLLY AND MISTLETOE," "THROUGH THE MEADOWS" and many other gift books in handsome bindings with elegant engravings. Call and see them.

COME SOON,
SO THAT YOU CAN SELECT YOUR PRESENT FROM A FULL STOCK.
dec 3-tf

STOVES. STOVES.

WE have a LARGE ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES, all numbers. Also OIL STOVES, REFRIGERATORS, ICE-CREAM FREEZERS, WATER-COOLERS, LEMON-SQUEEZERS, TIN TOILET-SETS, GARDEN and DRY-WELL PUMPS, VALLEY GUTTERING, &C.

—ALSO—

CANE-MILLS, COPPER and GALVANIZED EVAPORATORS, STEAM-FITTINGS, BLACK and GALVANIZED IRON PIPE.

McMILLAN BROS.
July 2, 1885. 125-tf

Observer and Gazette.

THURSDAY,.....DECEMBER 17, 1885.

LOCAL BULLETINS.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. S. EVANS—Executor's Notice.
G. A. THOMSON—Hope Foregone.
F. W. THORNTON—Latest Arrivals.
W. N. TILLINGHAST—Christmas Goods.
BROWN & RODDICK—Christmas Novelties.
F. W. THORNTON—For Beauty and Comfort.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.—New Goods of All Kinds.

Fayetteville Presbytery.

Our acknowledgments are tendered to Rev. J. P. McPherson, Stated Clerk, for a copy of the Minutes of the fall session of 1885 of the Presbytery of Fayetteville. The pamphlet is beautifully made up and printed—the work of Mr. J. E. Garrett, one of the most accurate, trustworthy and accomplished job printers in the State.

The New Pastor of the Methodist Church.

Rev. J. T. Gibbs, the new pastor who is to fill the pulpit of the Methodist Church in this town for the ensuing year, is expected here this week, and will probably greet his congregation with his introductory sermon on next Sunday.

Mr. Gibbs was last on the Franklinton circuit, we believe, and was much esteemed by his parishioners in that field of labor.

The Steam Fire Engine.

The steam fire engine arrived last Monday afternoon, and was brought out on the streets for exhibition on the following day. It is very handsome and complete in its appointments, and had a large crowd about it the whole time giving expression to their unqualified admiration. The agent who was to acquaint the fire department of its method of working, thoroughly test it and leave it with us in perfect condition, will be here in a few days.

Moore County Court.

The December term of the Superior Court of Moore county commenced for a session of two weeks on Monday, 7th inst.—his Honor Judge McRae on the bench and Capt. J. D. McIver Solicitor. There was much business on both the civil and State dockets, which the presiding judge clears away with ability and dispatch. The only criminal case of importance—that of Luck for killing two men at Manly a few months since—was continued to the spring term of 1886.

Mr. McNeill's Creditable Enterprise.

Mr. Jas. D. McNeill, who is always in the van in energy and public spirit, has placed at his merchant and planing mills a new Silsby Rotary Pump, of the same style as that used on the Silsby steamers. His main object, of course, is the protection of his own valuable property, but he will furnish an ample supply of water to the town reservoirs whenever connection is made with him, and which will be provided free of charge. The pump has a capacity of 250 gallons per minute, and will throw one, two or three streams at the same time.

Heartrending Death.

Many in this community heard with emotions of deep sadness of the recent death of Mrs. S. J. Pemberton, of Stanly county, caused by the overturning of a lamp from which she received dreadful injuries which terminated her life. The unfortunate lady was no stranger in Fayetteville, having spent some time here a few years since in the family of Col. J. A. Pemberton, where she charmed all by her sweetness and amiability. Her husband, Mr. S. J. Pemberton, who is well known here as the Solicitor of this Judicial district for many years, has the sympathy of many friends.

Attempt to Burn the Clarendon Bridge.

Last Saturday night a determined and dastardly attempt was made to burn the Clarendon Bridge across the Cape Fear River. It was not discovered until the next morning, when traces were found of large quantities of kerosene poured on the sides and flooring, and places where the fire had burned and gone out. The authorities have since been busily engaged in endeavoring to obtain some clue to the perpetrators of the deed, and have offered a reward of $100 for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the malefactor. Late developments have been made in the case which may bring to light all the facts.

The Supplement.

We hope that the subscribers of the paper promptly received by the carrier and through the mails the supplement which we sent out last week, and that they were interested in the perusal of the admirable matter contained therein.

Of course, the publication of this supplement entailed considerable extra expense and trouble upon us; but this is no more than the duty of every publisher who claims to furnish a progressive, valuable newspaper, and we are entitled to no particular credit for this. The subscriber's duty may be summed up in even fewer words:—to pay the publisher as he reads the fruits of his outlay of time, labor and money.

An Ancient Building Rejuvenated.

We learn that in the pleasant and picturesque town of Carthage—set in its grand amphitheatre of rock-ribbed hills crowned with the glories of forest and wood, as old as time itself—the Barrett Hotel is to be remodeled and refitted, the lower floors to be arranged for stores and the upper portion designed for occupancy as a hotel.

This building may truly be called an "old landmark" of the place. It was in its palmy days when Carthage was an important relay on the great highway of inland travel between Fayetteville and Western Northern Carolina, and it flourished in its prime as a hostelry long before the most sanguine ventured to dream of railroads in that section.

The Camilla Urso Company—A Brilliant Entertainment.

Last Saturday evening those who attended the performance at Williams Hall were well repaid by the artistic and highly cultivated entertainment offered for their enjoyment by the Camilla Urso Company—an aggregation of musical talent of exceptional merit not often vouchsafed to the people of Fayetteville.

Madame Camilla Urso, violin virtuosa, wonderful in her mastery of that grandest of all instruments and her power of conception and expression; Mr. Auguste Sauret, the pianist; Miss Janie G. Savage in her readings; Mr. S. Trubbutt, the tenor, and the sweet singer, Miss Alice May Esty, charmed and carried with them the delighted auditors with selections from Liszt, Kucken, Mozart, Handel, Chopin, Schumann, Ganz and Paganini.

Mr. Carlo Russo, the tenor, had recently ordered his resignation on account of illness, and he was replaced by Mr. Trubbutt, of London, during last Saturday evening's concert.

Public School Teachers.

The following is a list of the public school teachers of Cumberland county examined and approved by the Superintendent, Mr. H. McD. Robinson, for the year ended November 30, 1885, the figure opposite the name signifying the grade of certificate given:

White Males—John E. Dees, 2; Dixon M. Devane, 1; N. N. McIver, 1; James Marsh, Jr., 1; John H. Marsh, 2; Wm. G. Wright, 2; G. T. Adams, 1; H. A. McPhail, 1; N. S. Poe, 1; J. N. Gillis, 1; F. H. Burns, 1; Clem Huske, 1; Thos. J. Warren, 2; John Hooper, 1; Wm. Alderman, 2; N. D. M. Clark, 1; Geo. H. King, 2; Henry E. King, 2; J. C. McGougan, 3; Joel J. Jackson, 2; Ralph Jessup, 1; W. T. Surles, 2; R. D. Colyer, 2; Murdoch McLeod, 1; J. B. Ray, 2; J. C. Martin, 1.

White Females—Edith Lee, 1; Rowena Dorden, 3; Mary McPhail, 3; P. C. Newton, 1; Clara Stewart, 3; Nellie Roberts, 1; Mrs. F. A. Calvin, 1; Mrs. Mary B. Currie, 2; Emma P. Newton, 1; Isabella Thames, 2; Anna B. McDougald, 1; Mollie Graham, 3; Lizzie C. Munn, 1; Belle Alderman, 1.

Colored Males—Marshall Barnes, 2; F. L. Montgomery, 3; J. W. Byrd, 1; J. W. Bayne, 1; T. H. Williams, 2; L. McIntyre, 3; Frank Graham, 3; Chas. Smith, 1; Wm. McNeill, 1; W. H. C. Levy, 2; W. H. Jones, 2; B. H. Henderson, 1; D. H. McLean, 1; E. D. Williston, 1; Ed. Campbell, 1; Ed. Evans, 1; Frank Williams, 1; C. B. Cain, 2; L. A. Patrick, 2; J. E. Smith, 1; C. B. Hogans, 2; Caleb Holmes, 3; R. McN. Williams, 2; Frank Cain, 3; G. L. Williams, 2.

Colored Females—Cornelia Jones, 2; Augusta McLean, 3; M. P. Thomas, 3; Sallie Elliot, 1; Mary E. Pearce, 2; Lina G. Pearce, 3; Hettie McNeill, 1; Eliza Henderson, 1; Emma Council, 1; Virginia Scott, 2; Lucy J Sawyer, 3.

The Murder of Alexander Carter.

From a private letter to Dr. W. C. McDuffie we have been permitted to extract the following circumstantial account of the murder of Alexander Carter at Blue's Crossing, Moore county, on the night of the 5th inst. Carter, who is employed by Mr. William McDuffie, was in the "commissary" when the negro, Rufus Sigman, entered for the customary Saturday night settlement, during which he accused Carter of overcharging 25 cents, and was very abusive. He was ordered out of the place, but refused to go, and finally advanced upon Carter, when a young man named Marshall Campbell interposed and endeavored to make him leave the house. Carter picked up a turpentine dipper for his defense, of which in the struggle the negro obtained possession, and a moment afterward he reached over Campbell's shoulder and cut Carter's throat with a razor which he held in his hand.

The deceased leaves a wife and five children—three of them helpless girls. Mr. Jas. W. Atkinson, himself one of the best of Confederate soldiers, informs us that Alexander Carter was a member of Capt. Bissel's Co. B, 7th N. C. Regt., and that he was a true, brave man, never failing in his duty to the service and his country.

A General Notice through the Mails.

Within the last few days, preparatory to the beginning of the New Year, we have sent printed notices to a large number of the patrons of the OBSERVER AND GAZETTE, informing them of the immediate revision of the books and the erasure therefrom of all those in arrears.

This notice means exactly what its language conveys. The man who commences the publication of a newspaper on any other than the undeviating cash system may see certain failure in his path if he will pause long enough to look forward. As we have taken hold of this enterprise with the determination of making it a success, we shall conduct the business in the only way by which success can be achieved.

Newspaper dunning is detestable, and we hope this will be the only reference we shall have to make to this matter through our columns. We hope that, so far from any hard feeling being engendered in the minds of our friends by any action on our part, a paid-up list with which to start from January 1, 1886, will enable the publisher to view the future with confidence and the patron to contemplate it with satisfaction.

A Handsome Block.

The citizens of Fayetteville have every reason to feel a pride in the many and extensive architectural improvements of the town. The long block from the store of Mr. J. A. Pemberton, Jr., to the Kyle corner now occupied by Mr. F. W. Thornton, would grace a thriving, busy city of 25,000 inhabitants. Its smooth, broad pavements and handsome stores well-stocked with dry goods, books and stationery, pictures, musical instruments, millinery, clothing, boots and shoes, jewelry, drugs and medicines, crockery and glassware, groceries, etc., make a pleasing picture of business life to the passer-by.

The corresponding block opposite, forming a portion of south Hay street, while it has not so many showy retail establishments, can well boast of many elegant buildings, which for solidity and style need not fear comparison with their neighbors.

And so it is throughout the corporate limits of the town—here and there an enterprise projected and completed to add to the beauty of the different thoroughfares.

Church Organized.

A new Presbyterian Church was organized at the thriving town of Jonesboro, Moore county, on Saturday, the 5th inst., concerning which we are indebted to Rev. J. P. McPherson for the following interesting notes:

The committee appointed for the purpose—Rev. H. G. Hill, D. D., Rev. J. P. McPherson and Capt. J. D. McIver—met at Jonesboro, N. C., Dec. 5, 1885, and proceeded to organize a Presbyterian Church with 36 members.

The following persons were chosen church officers: Messrs. James Dalrymple and Robert Watson, Ruling Elders; Messrs. Reddin Bryan, J. Alton McIver and Malcolm Sewal, Deacons. These officers were on Sunday duly installed and ordained according to Presbyterian forms.

A Sabbath school consisting of 42 members was also organized on the same day. There is a neat church building completed and ready for occupancy, with stoves, bell, etc.

These people deserve much credit for their energy, zeal and self-denial, and it is devoutly hoped that this new enterprise will be a complete success. It is located in a growing village on the line of railroad. May the Lord bless and prosper these energetic, working men and women!

A Timely Reminder to Advertisers.

We would remind the merchants of Fayetteville that the OBSERVER AND GAZETTE will be published and delivered to subscribers early on Thursday morning, 24th inst., just at the hour when its columns will be read by those about to make a shopping expedition for the purchase of articles for the next day's holiday. A better opportunity could not be presented to those wishing to make known their many Christmas bargains and attractions.

We shall personally call upon the business men of the town between now and the issuance of the next paper, for fear that the matter may have escaped their minds, in order that they may hand us whatever favors in advertising they may feel inclined to bestow.

A Comparison of Prices.

The recent fall in the price of cotton has naturally caused much disappointment to producers, who find their estimates of the money value of the whole crop greatly cut down.

A little consideration, however, will demonstrate the fact that the present price of cotton has more purchasing power than it has had at any time since the war. When cotton was worth from 10 to 12½ cents all the necessaries of life, especially articles of food, were very high. Bacon, flour, corn, sugar, coffee—everything necessary to the sustenance of the masses of the people—had advanced in proportion far beyond the comparatively good price that cotton had commanded. Now the bottom has surely been reached in the price of merchandise. A man with five dollars can carry from a grocery, dry goods, boot and shoe, clothing or furniture store more goods for his money than has been possible to him for twenty years. A pound of cotton is equivalent to more than a pound of meat, and a dozen eggs or a small chicken will be taken in exchange for three pounds of good sugar or two pounds of very fair coffee—and so the comparison might be continued and amplified.

Unfortunately, this statistical argument gives little consolation to a large number of farmers, for the reason that they are in debt, and these debts are as large as ever, whatever may be the shrinkage in prices. It is a great burden which we trust may in time be lifted from the shoulders of our people. Were they free of liabilities they might soon become prosperous.

LOCAL TWINKLINGS.

Mr. John Y. McRae, of Raleigh, was paying a visit to his old home this week.

The recent heavy rains have caused quite a freshet it the river—a rise of over twenty feet being reported on Monday.

Mr. Harden, of the large house of David E. Foutz, of Baltimore, Md., doing tens of thousands of dollars' worth of advertising every year, paid us a call last Monday.

In another column will be noted the death of Mrs. Colton, the venerable mother of Hon. T. C. Fuller, of Raleigh, a former prominent citizen of Fayetteville.

We are sorry to learn that the injuries of Mr. John Buie by his recent accident are very serious and painful. A very useful and valued citizen in the community, we trust that it will not be long before he will be upon his feet again.

An unused flat tied up on the other side of the river broke from its moorings during the rush of waters last Monday afternoon, and went down the stream. Fears were entertained that it might endanger the safety of the *Bladen* coming up that night.

Harrison Williams, a colored man living in the suburbs of Fayetteville, killed a hog on Tuesday last, not quite one year old, which netted 400 pounds. We do not know that we ever heard of a more remarkable weight for pork raised in this section.

Our sympathies are with young Mr. William Vann, who, since the fire of Nov. 5, where his exertions were too much for his strength, has been confined to his bed, helpless to move himself. A young man in the pride of health and vigor, we hope that the injury will prove but temporary.

STATE NEWS.

TARHEEL FOOTPRINTS.

A Heavy Penalty.

R. S. Hunter, deputy sheriff of Alamance, who some months ago allowed a prisoner under his charge to jump from the cars and escape, was convicted in the Wayne Superior Court and fined $500 and ordered to be removed from office.

Railroads in the East.

From the Goldsboro Argus.

The Goldsboro, Snow Hill & Greenville Railroad movement still rolls onward and gathers strength as it goes. It is now looked upon as a settled fact that Pitt county will adopt the subscription measure by a large vote at its election on the question of issuing county railroad bonds to the amount of $30,000. The election will take place on the 15th. Success to the measure.

Revenue Raids.

From the Lincoln Press.

Deputy Collector F. M. Williams and G. W. Means made a raid into Watauga county last week. Although the ground was in that locality covered with snow they had a warm time of it. The "moonshiners" fired several volleys at them, fortunately not doing any damage. They captured two barrels of "crooked" brandy from W. H. Suttlemyer, near Hickory, and arrested Paul Signon for attempting to shoot U. S. Marshal Harris.

Burned to Death.

From the Bladen Bulletin.

A girl named Hattie Robeson was burned to death on Sunday at Abbottsburg. She was lying before the fire asleep and when she awoke she was all ablaze. The house was locked, but Hattie broke out and ran across the fields, her clothing burning all the time, until she fell and expired in great agony. All of her clothes, except some little bits of her corset, were burned off. She was about 18 years of age.

Hard Times and Low Prices.

From the Pee Dee Index.

Farmers are complaining about the low price of cotton, and do not seem to know that other goods are proportionately much lower. For instance, a prominent business man of our town told us that three years ago a large planter offered him 1,000 lbs. of good cotton for 1,000 lbs. of bacon, which he refused. The same planter sold two bales of cotton weighing 1,000 lbs. last week, and received in return 1,000 lbs. of bacon and $15 cash.

The Prohibition Convention at Greensboro.

GREENSBORO, N. C., Dec. 10, 1885.—At 10 o'clock this morning Benbow Hall was filled to its utmost capacity by the delegates to the prohibition convention, which was organized with Professor F. S. Blair, of Summerfield, as chairman *pro tem.*, and Mr. W. R. Odell, of Concord, as secretary. After some preliminary matters had been discussed and arranged, the chairman announced that the object of the meeting was to discuss the propriety of forming a third political party in North Carolina—a prohibition party. After considerable discussion, both for and against the formation of the party, the matter was postponed to a later hour. Mr. T. L. Vail, of Charlotte, was elected permanent president, and Messrs. W. F. Steele, of Greensboro, and W. R. Odell, of Concord, were elected permanent secretaries. Prof. Hopkins addressed the convention for half an hour, after which the meeting adjourned until 2 o'clock.

At 3 o'clock the beautiful new hall was dedicated. The hall had been handsomely decorated for the occasion, and many appropriate mottoes of novel designs were tastefully arranged on the walls. Prof. Samuel Smith made the dedication speech. The afternoon session of the convention organized a prohibition party, and it will put out a State ticket next year.

Good Advice to Farmers.

From the Henderson Gold Leaf.

It will pay the farmer to well and carefully handle his tobacco before carrying it to market. Too much attention cannot be given to the matter of properly sorting and classifying the different grades. If you have a lot of inferior tobacco mixed with a better grade you need not expect the good to sell the bad. The price is always reduced in proportion to the amount and quality of the poorer grades in a pile of loose tobacco. It would be well for the farmer to remember this. It requires a little more time and labor, of course, but it will pay in the long run.

Death of Mrs. C. E. Colton.

From the Raleigh News and Observer of the 12th.

Died suddenly yesterday at 3.15, P. M., of heart disease, at the residence of her son, Col. T. C. Fuller, corner Hillsboro and North McDowell streets, Mrs. C. E. Colton, in the 79th year of her age.

Mrs. Colton was born in this city. Her maiden name was Miss Catherine Robedeau. She has a daughter living in Durham. Mrs. Colton was a lady whose long life was marked in an unusual degree by those rarely beautiful Christian virtues and graces which adorn the true Christian woman.

Through her long life she was a consistent and beloved member of the Presbyterian church. She was the last survivor of those present at the dedication of the First Presbyterian church here, in 1816. Col. Fuller, her son, was in Oxford, and there received by telegraph the sad tidings of her death.

Tobacco Sales in Raleigh.

From the News and Observer of the 10th.

Yesterday was a notable day at the tobacco warehouses. The tobacco shown was in some cases of fine grade, but the prices were such as to astonish the farmers. The first break was at Foster's. The tobacco there was not so fine as at the other two warehouses. The highest price obtained was $28. The average for dark leaf was high—far above the average, in fact; but the demand is for brights, and this grade brings the big money. The second break was at Jones & Co.'s, and the prices there were remarkably high. Some tobacco was sold at $50, and some at $35. Mr. T. J. Griffin, of Chatham county, had some tobacco there with the largest leaf ever seen here in any quantity. The third break, the largest of all, was at the Farmers'. Some choice tobacco was shown. Several thousand pounds were from Nash county. Mr. T. H. Griffin, of that county, sold at $51 and was greatly pleased. Mr. D. W. Thorp, a very clever gentleman of Nash, had a large quantity on the floor. He made a very fine average, making sales at the following prices: $70, $14.25, $12.50, $32, $18.75, $19, $11.25, $13.75, $20.50. He received fully 25 per cent. more than he expected. Mr. C. H. Burt, of the Apex station of this county, received $50 for his tobacco. There were a great many buyers yesterday, and the bidding was never livelier.

Vanderbilt's Will.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3, 1885.—The will of the late W. H. Vanderbilt bequeaths to his wife his dwelling house, lots, stables, &c., and $200,000 a year; $10,000,000 to each of his eight children; nearly $1,000,000 in stocks and bonds is given to charitable institutions. The remainder of his fortune is divided equally between Cornelius and William K. Vanderbilt. He directs that all of the railroad stocks bequeathed to his children shall be held in bulk and administered for the best interests of all and that none of them shall be disposed of without the consent of all concerned. He also provides annuities of $200,000 to $300,000 to a number of distant relatives. Chauncey Depew and Henry H. Anderson are constituted administrators of his estate.

MARRIED.

MCDONALD—CAMERON.—At the residence of the bride's father, in Harnett county, on the 26th ult., Mr. WALTER E. MCDONALD and Miss MAGGIE R. CAMERON, Rev. James McQueen officiating.

DIED.

HERRING.—At his residence, near this town, on Sunday morning last, ENOCH HERRING, in the 80th year of his age.

After the labor and sorrow of earth he came to his end in good hope of the everlasting rest in Heaven.

J. C. H.

LANCASHIRE.—In the vicinity of Fayetteville, on the 11th inst., J. W. LANCASHIRE, aged 54 years. Mr. Lancashire was a native of England, and came to this country about 1861; the greater portion of the time since then he has passed in Fayetteville.

GENERAL FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1885.

N. C. BACON—		HIDES—	
Hog Round,	11@11¼	Flint—good,	10@11
Sides,	10	Flint—damaged,	5@8
Hams,	14@15	Dry Salt,	9@10
WEST. BULK MEATS—		Green,	5
Sides,	5¾@6	IRON—	
Shoulders,	4¾@5	American,	3@3½
WESTERN BACON—		Swedes,	5@6
Sides,	7¾	LARD—	
Hams,	13@14	N. Carolina,	10@12½
Shoulders,	5½@6	Western,	9@11
BAGGING,	10½@12	LEATHER—	
BEEF—		Up country,	35@40
On foot,	2@3	Sole, Hemlock,	25@27
Dressed,	4@6	Harness, c'ntry,	30
BEESWAX,	18@20	MOLASSES,	25@40
BUTTER—		NAILS—	
North Carolina,	20@25	(10d basis),	3.25
Northern,	25@35	PORK—	
COFFEE—		Fresh,	5@6
Java,	20@25	Mess,	(None.)
Rio,	9@11	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN,	85@95	Sweet,	30@40
COTTON TIES,	1.15@1.40	Irish—bbl.,	2.75@3.00
CHICKENS,	12½@20	SALT,	90@1.00
EGGS,	22½	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	6@6½
N. C. Family,	4.75	Granulated,	7¾@9
West. Fam.,	5.00@7.50	SHEETINGS,	6
FODDER,	60@70	SHUCKS,	40@50
GRAIN—		TALLOW,	5
Corn—new,	55@60	WOOL,	16
Oats,	50@60	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	1.00@1.10	Corn Whisky,	1.45
Peas—new,	60@65	Rye Whisky,	1.65
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	1.65
N. Carolina,	40@50	Peach Brandy,	2.00
Northern,	1.00@1.25		

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market.

COTTON.—The market opened on Monday of this week at 8¼ cents, at which price it continued on Tuesday and yesterday, with the market steady.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits was steady yesterday at 32 cents.

Rosin was firm, prices ranging from 60 and 62½ cents for common to $2.50 for fine grades.

Crude Turpentine—Hard 80@$1.00, Yellow Dip and Virgin $1.50.

Wilmington Market.

Special Telegram to Observer and Gazette.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 17, 1885.—Middling cotton closes firm at 8¼ cents. Spirits firm at 34½ cents. Rosin firm at 80 cents for Strained and 85 cents for Good Strained. WORTH & WORTH.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

An Awakening in Life Insurance.

Quite an awakening in Life Insurance has been manifested in this community in the past two weeks. Many applications have been forwarded to that reliable old company of "brotherly love," the PENN MUTUAL. One of its best general agents, Mr. E. Lieberman, is here now, who came to Fayetteville last week to pay Mrs. M. A. McLauchlin the amount of insurance ($5,000) on the late Thos. M. McLauchlin. There is no danger of litigation as to claims with this safe and liberal company—business is done on strictly business principles. They begin right, and the policy holder knows what he is doing, and what to expect.

It is another evidence of the solid prosperity of our old place, for the time is past when any well-informed business man attempts to raise an argument against the value of life insurance, and all that he now asks is, "What company, and how much insurance will my income allow me to carry?" To elaborate is unnecessary. Suffice it to say when you secure a policy in the PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF PHILADELPHIA, you have in possession *a piece of property* equal in value to the amount in real estate, bank stock or U. S. bonds.

Nothing would make a better Christmas present for one's family than a policy in the old reliable PENN MUTUAL.

dec 3-4t

NEW AND UNSOUGHT EVIDENCE.

LAGRANGE, N. C., August 21, 1885.

Messrs. Boykin, Carmer & Co., Baltimore, Md.:

GENTLEMEN:—I feel that I must tell you what your WORM MEDICINE did for my little two-year-old daughter. She was having spasms from worms. Our druggist, Mr. McDonald, advised me to use your WORM KILLER, which I did, with immediate relief. I then used it with an older son, with the same results.

For the benefit of others, who may have such trouble, I make this statement, and want you to publish it.

Gratefully yours,
dec 3-4t GEO. W. WALTERS.

A STATEMENT

OF FACTS FOR THE PUBLIC TO CONSIDER.

ATLANTA, GA., Jan. 12, 1885.

Emerging from a severe and long spell of typhoid fever, I discovered that the fever had settled in my right leg, which caused it to swell to an enormous size, remaining so quite three years, resisting all treatment. A small ulcer finally made its appearance a little above the ankle which refused to yield to any and all external application and the use of the most noted blood poison remedies.

The ulcer continued to enlarge, frequently discharging perhaps as much as a cupful of pus or matter per day. The size of the ulcer was about two inches in diameter, extending to a depth near the bone. At one time it appeared that the flesh in all contiguous parts would surely become a running sore, as its peculiarly flabby, spotted and unhealthy condition clearly indicated, and it was intimated that I might lose my leg. My condition becoming so critical and the ulcer enlarging so rapidly, we sent for Dr. J. P. Dromgoole, who made a thorough examination and said that the flesh on my leg for six inches around the sore would soon slough off if not remedied; that I must have my leg bandaged daily and commence the use of B. B. B.

I acted according to his instructions, and after using the second bottle the ulcer looked fresh and commenced healing. I continued the use of B. B. B., and to the great astonishment and satisfaction of myself and friends the ulcer continued to heal rapidly and is now entirely well, and I am attending to my business at W. H. Brotherton's store.

I refer to W. H. Brotherton, W. B. Cone, Major D. A. Cook, Dr. Park, Dr. J. L. Pinson and others of Atlanta. W. M. CHESHIRE.
nov. 19 4t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MY LATEST ARRIVAL.

FOR HANDSOME HOLIDAY PRESENTS, I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FULL LINE OF STYLISH AND ELEGANT NEW-MARKETS, RUSSIAN CIRCULARS AND SHORT WRAPS.

dec 17-1t FRANK THORNTON.

BUCKWHEAT,
Maple Syrup,
AND BEST
Gilt Edge Butter,
At A. S. HUSKE & CO.'S.

Lovers of GOOD EATING will do well to call at OUR COMFORTABLE QUARTERS and satisfy themselves of the fact that WE KNOW WHAT IS GOOD and are determined to sell at ROCK BOTTOM.

Currants, Raisins, Citron,
Spices, Essences, Extracts.
Finest Dehesa Raisins.
Come and see the case and the beauty of the goods.

VALENCIA RAISINS, L. L. RAISINS,
IMPERIAL CABINET RAISINS,
ONDARA RAISINS.

NUTS:
Brazils, Filberts, Pecans,
Walnuts, Almonds.

PRUNES and DATES;
—ALSO,—
PRESERVED PEACHES.

Green Fruit:
Apples, Cabbages, Celery, Oranges,
Lemons, &c., &c.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

CANDY:
Stick, Poles, N. O. Taffy, Lumps,
Walnut Taffy, Prize Purses,
Jawbreakers, Maple Fruit Balls, &c., &c.

Come and see us. We can't enumerate all of our stock. Will be glad to see you with your SISTERS, your COUSINS and your AUNTS—one and all. Bring the CHILDREN too.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

If your health is delicate, your appetite fickle, DEPEND UPON IT,
Larabee's SUGAR & VANILLA WAFER,
" HOLIDAY GOODS,
" CHAMPAGNE BISCUIT,
" BEATRICE BISCUIT,
are something to please the appetite of an INVALID or an EPICURE. For sale by
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

SYRUPS and MOLASSES,
FLOUR, SUGAR and COFFEE,
BACON, HAMS, SIDES,
SHOULDERS,
BEEF TONGUES,
BREAKFAST STRIPS, &c.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Shovels, Tongs,
Fire Dogs and Fire Sets,
—ALSO,—
HARDWARE GENERALLY,
At HUSKE'S HARDWARE HOUSE,
Or A. S. HUSKE & CO.

NAILS
at all times sold on basis of RULING PRICES in NORTHERN MARKETS.
You will DO WELL to give us a trial order on
BUILDING HARDWARE.
All orders entrusted to us will have our BEST ATTENTION.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.,
Or HUSKE'S HARDWARE HOUSE.
dec 17 tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR BEAUTY AND COMFORT.

RECEIVED THIS WEEK A HEAVY INVOICE OF CHOICE SELECTIONS IN INGRAIN, THREE-PLY AND TAPESTRY CARPETS, MATS AND RUGS, BLANKETS, AND 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 10-4 AND 12-4 OIL CLOTHS. THE PRICES OF THESE GOODS ARE ASTONISHINGLY LOW.

dec 17-1t FRANK THORNTON.

Christmas Goods,
AS USUAL, AT
TILLINGHAST'S
CROCKERY STORE.
BEAUTIFUL
China and Glass-ware,
CUTLERY and PLATEDWARE,
WAGONS, CARTS,
—AND—
Something New for the Boys and Girls.
PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.
dec 17 2t

Executor's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING DULY QUALIFIED before the Superior Court of Cumberland county as executor of ' will of William J. Canady, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them on or before Dec. 17, 1886. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

JAS. S. EVANS,
dec 17-6t Executor of Wm. J. Canady.

—GET—
Your Stockings Ready.

MRS. L. BANKS
Has just received
New Currants, Raisins, Citron; Fruits, Figs, Nuts, Gelatine, Spiced Oysters, Celery Salts, Celery Relish.

CANDIES:
WHITMAN'S CELEBRATED French Candies.
☞ Banks's Candies a specialty.
dec 10-tf

WARREN PRIOR & SON
OFFER
AN ATTRACTIVE LINE
OF
NEW GOODS,
SUITABLE FOR
Christmas and Holiday
PRESENTS.
A Cordial Invitation is extended to
VISIT
Prior's Jewelry Store.
dec 10-tf

Christmas Goods.

PLUSH DRESSING CASES, WORK BOXES, ODOR STANDS AND HAND BAGS. ALSO ELEGANT XMAS CARDS AND
TOYS
IN GREAT VARIETY. IN FACT, PRESENTS TO SUIT BOTH OLD AND YOUNG.
Great Reduction in Millinery.
MRS. JOHN SHAW,
Green street, Fayetteville, N. C.
dec 10-2t

Notice of Removal.

WALTER WATSON
Will Move his Hardware Store
TO THE RAY CORNER STORE,
(Now occupied by J. A. Pemberton, Jr.,)
About Jan'y 1, 1886,
where he will continue to keep a good line of
HARDWARE.
Will be pleased to see his old friends and make new acquaintances.
dec 10 tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hope Foregone

HEADQUARTERS,
GEO. A. THOMSON,
51 PERSON STREET.

Plain Talk,

With the hope that it may arouse some, at least, to whom it may apply (and be an incentive to others) to make an honest effort to reform and prove a credit to their calling, rather than a reproach.

I refer to any and all who may make use of my

TRADE MARK,

Established Fifteen (15) Years Ago,

and particularly to those who have

INFRINGED,

and persistently used the same, with all the

Lights Turned On,

and a special favor asked that it

BE NOT USED.

Its significance makes the act very

INSIGNIFICANT

And Belittling to any House.

HEADQUARTERS,
Recognized and Respected by this People
FOR 15 YEARS,
Is synonymous with
GEO. A. THOMSON,
AND AS
HEADQUARTERS
MR. SANTA CLAUS
has secured all my available room for his
TOYS, WARES
AND
Good Things.
And each day will unfold some
New and Hidden Beauty,
As I will be unpacking Every Day,
Making my Exhibit
Very Attractive, and More Attractive
Each Day.

A Very Cordial and Pressing Invitation Extended
To ONE AND ALL.
GEO. A. THOMSON,
THE VERITABLE
HEADQUARTERS,
having general management and control
WILL MARK DOWN PRICES,
And Will Give More for One Dollar
Than any House South.

1,500 FRESH COCOANUTS,
25 BBLS. SELECTED APPLES,
2,000 POUNDS CANDY,
50 BOXES FIRE CRACKERS,
Raisins, Currants, Citron, Bananas,
FLORIDA ORANGES,
Lemons, Malaga Grapes and Nuts,
IN STOCK,
With any and every thing toothsome that money can buy.

My Toy Department
Is Evanescent, owing to
MARK-DOWN PRICES.
dec 17-tf HEADQUARTERS.

My Portion.

Very little gold have I,
Wealth and station have passed me by,
But something sweet in my life I hold,
That I would not change for place or gold.
Beneath my feet the green earth lies,
I live between two heavens; my eyes
Look out to where, serene and sweet,
At the world's far rim the two heavens meet.

I hear the whisperings of the breeze,
That sweet, small tumult amid the trees;
And many a message comes to me
On the wing of bird or the hum of bee;
From the mountain peak and the surging sea.
E'en silence speaks with voice so clear,
I lean my very heart to hear.
And all above me and all around
Light and darkness and sight and sound
To soul and sense such meaning bring,
I thrill with a rapturous wondering.

And I know by many a subtle sign
That the very best of life is mine,
And yet when I spell the message o'er,
I long and long for a deeper lore;
I long to see and I long to hear
With clearer vision and truer ear;
And I pray with the keenest of all desire
For the lips that are touched by the altar fire.

Patience, O soul! From a little field
There cometh often a gracious yield—
Who toucheth his garment's hem is healed.

Ben Le Fevre's Bath.

From the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

One day big, handsome Ben Le Fevre was laving his rotund and jovial personality in a marble bath tub in the House bath rooms at the capitol.

While he was disporting himself in tepid water, made foaming with scented soaps, and was about to be rubbed dry by the attendant, a messenger came down and called in to him from the outside that there were some gentlemen above anxious to see him on important business for a moment, as they were obliged to depart hurriedly to catch a train.

"Who are they?" called the General, as he blew the water out of his moustache with a snort like a porpoise.

"They are some gentlemen from Ohio, sir."

"Are they people from my district?" asked Ben.

"Yes, sir," answered the messenger.

"Then for heaven's sake don't send them down here. Shut the doors there and keep them out. Good Lord! if any of them find I bathe in a marble tub, and am rubbed down by a nigger instead of going down to the creek and drying myself with my shirt it will lose me 1,000 votes!"

The "unterrified and unwashed" constituents didn' get in.

His Idea of a Good Dinner.

From the Cook.

Fred. Castner tells the story that once, when in a mining camp in the far West, he heard several old miners, who had been for many years living a rough frontier life, discussing what they would do when they had "made their piles," and could return rich to "the States."

"Well," said one grizzly old veteran, "I know what I'll do. I'll go as straight as the ears'll take me to New York, and when I get there I'll make a bee-line for Delmonico's, and I'll get the blank-blankedy-blankedest dinner that money can buy. I don't care if it costs me fifty dollars—I'll have it."

"Now, what do you think you would order," asked Fred, with some curiosity, "if you were to go into Delmonico's for a fifty-dollar dinner?"

"Well, I dunno; but I guess I'd have some ham and eggs—yes, I would, I'd have ham and eggs, by gosh!"

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES.

Apple Indian Pudding.

Into one quart of boiling milk stir a cupful of corn meal. Into this stir a quart of sliced sweet apples. Add a cupful of molasses and a teaspoonful of salt. Mix all together well. When ready to put into the oven, add two quarts of milk. Pour into a large buttered pudding dish or pan, and bake slowly four hours. When cold, a clear, amber colored jelly will be formed throughout the pudding; the apples will be of a dark, rich brown—altogether a most delicious dish.

Orange Cake.

Two cupfuls of flour, two of sugar, one-half cupful of water, the yolks of five and the whites of three eggs, a pinch of salt, one teaspoonful of yeast powder and the juice and grated rind of one orange. Bake as for jelly cake; beat the two remaining whites of the two eggs to a stiff froth, sweeten to the taste and add the grated rind and juice of an orange. Spread each layer of cake and brown a little in the oven.

Snow Cake.

Whites of ten eggs, two small cupfuls of very fine white sugar, not quite half a teaspoonful of tartaric acid, one teaspoonful of cream tartar, two teaspoonfuls of essence of lemon, one cupful and one tablespoonful of sifted flour; beat the eggs into a stiff froth, add cream of tartar and the acid well mixed in the flour, and put all together; don't stir it much after adding the eggs.

Scotch Shortbread.

Rub together into a stiff, short paste two pounds of flour, one pound of butter and six ounces of loaf sugar; make it into square cakes, about a half inch thick, pinch them all along the edge at the top; over the whole surface of the cakes sprinkle some white comfits; put the cakes on tins so as to touch each other on their edges, and bake in a slow oven.

Cheese Omelet.

Butter the sides of a deep dish, cover the bottom with thin slices of cheese, place upon this very thin slices of bread well buttered, a little pepper and mustard, another layer of cheese, and just before putting into the oven beat the yolk of an egg into a cupful of cream and pour into the dish. Bake for half an hour, or until it is nicely browned.

Cheese Biscuit.

Two ounces of butter, two ounces of grated cheese, two ounces of flour, a little cayenne pepper and salt. The paste should be rolled out very thin, then cut into pieces four inches long and one inch broad, baked to a very light brown and sent to the table as hot as possible.

Broiled Chicken.

Split down the back, put into a steamer and steam one-half hour; wipe off the moisture, rub well with butter, dip into bread crumbs and broil over a clean fire until of a delicate brown on both sides. Season with pepper and salt.

Soft Gingerbread.

One cupful of molasses, half cupful of shortening, one cupful of hot water (in winter), three cupfuls of flour, a little ginger, an even teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a little water, and then beat in the molasses.

Edwin Booth, it is said, has never seen Hamlet played by any one since as a child he saw his father in the character.

FIELD AND FARM.

THE TOBACCO CROP.

Its Proper Handling and Right Method of Curing.

From the Asheville Country Homes.

Farmers must not think the whole task of handling tobacco is accomplished when they draw the fire from the barns, for there yet remains a good deal to be done. As soon as the tobacco is sufficiently soft to move you may run up in the barn and crowd it close; or if the barn is needed for other curings the tobacco may be carried to the storage barn or bulked down in any dry house on the premises. But be sure that nothing is bulked with green stalk or swelled stems, for if such are placed down in bulk they will be sure to heat and utterly spoil. If your tobacco has cured up nice and yellow do not let it hang too scattering in the barn, for if it is exposed to the air or light it will lose its color to a great extent. The best plan is to bulk it down as soon as possible, for then it will not only retain all of its color, but will become very sweet, which is an important item to buyers.

If your yellow tobacco has green streaks and stems in it take it up from the bulk in about one month, hang it loosely in the barn until it comes and goes in case a time or two, then bulk it down again, and next spring you will be surprised to know what improvement it has undergone. If your tobacco is very green let it hang the greater part of the winter, for it will be benefited every time it comes and goes in case; but it should be bulked down for a while before you put it on the market.

Tobacco requires a great deal of handling, even after the curing, in order to get it in the proper condition to sell. It is very seldom that tobacco brings satisfactory prices when it is taken from the stalk as soon as cured and rushed on the market. The best plan is to study well the character of your tobacco, and then give it whatever it needs to put it in attractive shape for sale. Take your time in stripping and handling, and see that it is done right. Do not trust this work to children or inexperienced farm hands, but superintend it yourself or get some good tobacco man to do it for you. The farmer loses a great deal of money by not having his crop in the right condition when he offers it for sale. No buyer will pay full market price for tobacco—no matter how good it is—unless it has been handled with the proper care. We know a man in one of the Piedmont counties who raised a large crop of fine fillers and wrappers two years ago, but he bulked it down and trampled over it while dry, and then stripped and handed it dry, and as a consequence he had to sell the whole crop as scraps for manufacturing smoking tobacco at a loss of one-third or more. We see crops of this kind on every market.

See that the leaf is in good fix for handling before you strip, for it is impossible to make a neat and attractive hand when the tobacco is too dry. Fix up your hands nicely, bulk them down smoothly, and then look after them closely and be sure that they are not in too high case when bulked. The leaf should be pliant and in high enough case to keep it from breaking, but the stem at the big end should not be soft. You will find it time well spent to handle your tobacco well before putting it on the market.

Seed Corn.

From the Asheville Country Homes.

Some farmers do not think of selecting seed corn until in the spring about planting time, and then they are often forced to use corn that is not fully matured and otherwise objectionable, or may even have to call upon their neighbors in order to get good seed. Such should never be the case, for he certainly is a very poor farmer who does not have enough good corn in his crib for planting purposes, and he is also a poor farmer who neglects selecting from his crop at the proper time enough to use for seed. The best plan is to go into the field and select ears that grew on good healthy stalks and take them to some place in his crib or barn and hang them up carefully where they will not be disturbed by rats—leaving the shuck on the ear. In this way no corroding or damaging influences reach the corn to affect the vitality of the grain. In selecting the seed corn always choose the ears that are well tipped and have regular rows; small cobs are better than large ones as the corn on such is less liable to mould.

The Waste from the House.

In order to utilize in the garden the waste from the house at the least expense, first purchase a barrel of unslacked lime, then take an empty barrel and begin by putting in it a layer of soil or ashes, and then the waste from the house—everything that dog or cat will not eat. Keep this decaying vegetable matter covered with an inch of soil or ashes, using coal or wood ashes. Once a week in winter, and oftener in summer, cover with lime, say half an inch. The lime will be slacking of course, and should be kept dry, but as lime retains its virtue a great while, the one barrel will last a year or more, according to the waste kept

If starting this experiment in the autumn, early in the spring empty the contents of the barrel into the garden beds, cover with coal ashes, if the soil is not already deep enough, and spade it in. Should the soil be deep and good, the compost can be used without the ashes. Then when the weather is right, put it on the plants.

Chaff of Wheat and Oats.

The chaff of wheat and oats makes an excellent occasional feed for stock during the winter, if kept dry. As usually thrown on the stack, just under the straw corner, it quickly rots, and the wet place extends into the stack. The stack will keep in better shape if the chaff is evenly spread through the straw, or if desired the chaff may be kept by itself and drawn into the barn after threshing is completed, to be fed out as desired in the winter.

Potato Vines.

There is always an extra rich spot in the potato field where the vines are gathered together to cover heaps early in the season. Potato vines are rich in potash, and as they decompose they not only furnish much plant food but make available what is already in the soil. Unless the field is so exposed to winds that potato vines will blow away, they had better be left through the winter where they were pulled.

Remedy for Weevil.

A simple remedy for weevil, said to be practiced in France, is that of spreading a sheep's fleece, woolly side down, at the bottom of a heap of grain invaded by the insects. It is claimed that the pests seek refuge in the wool, after which the fleece is taken out and shaken over a vessel of hot water or a fire.

Lieut. Greely will lecture in London before the Royal Geographical Society. The Marquis of Lorne and other prominent members called upon him and invited him.

AROUND THE WORLD.

Items of Interest at Home and Abroad.

Neal Dow calls Boston "the paradise of grog-shops and drunkards."

Sunset Cox will write a story about Turkish life for the *Youth's Companion*.

Mr. Belford, of Congressional fame, is writing a book at his home in Colorado.

Levi P. Morton has bought Chief Justice Carter's house, Washington, for $25,000.

A pound of silver dollars was Mr. Blaine's contribution at an Augusta "pound" party.

W. H. Vanderbilt told a Cleveland, Ohio, man that his income in 1883 was $20,000,000.

Four beautiful American girls are said to be among the Italian Queen's maids of honor.

The Sacramento *Bee* says the Chinese take $15,000,000 a year out of California and send it home.

Mr. Furness has the sixth volume of his variorum Shakespeare now in press. It is devoted to "Othello."

Lulu Garfield, who skates at a Youngstown rink, is advertised by the proprietor as a niece of the late President.

Sarah A. Hughes, a North Carolina mulatto girl, has been ordained to the ministry of the African M. E. Church.

Emperor William will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of his elevation to the Prussian throne on the 3rd of January.

Gen. Logan's book, "The Great Conspiracy," will be issued by subscription only. It will appear early in the spring.

James H. Beard, the artist and humorist, is a large man, very well-proportioned, with iron-gray curls falling on his shoulders.

Pauline Lucca is singing the shrewish *Katharine's* part in "The Taming of the Shrew," by Goetz, at the Imperial Opera in Vienna.

A Washington correspondent says that the wife of Secretary Manning bids fair to rival Mrs. Fish in the affections of society people at the capital.

The Prince of Wales doesn't like his brothers-in-law, and is said to openly rejoice at the defeat of Louis in his race for Parliamentary honors.

C. R. M. Talbot is the English Kelley. He has sat for Glamorgan since 1830, having been regularly returned at every election for fifty-five years.

Count de Lugival, a French nobleman, aged twenty-six, has just been married to a widow of seventy-two. Her fortune is valued at 6,000,000 francs.

George Wolf, a farmer, of Melrose, near Lansingburg, N. Y., recently sold his wife to Augustus Ham, his hired man, for $2.50. The lady weighs over 200 pounds.

It is feared that Princess Christiana, the most popular as well as the most ponderous of the English Princesses, is in a hopeless decline. The Queen is much worried.

Under the spell of a recent sermon from Bishop Warren, of Colorado, Jacob Haish, of that State, recently subscribed $50,000 to the Methodist University of Denver.

Governor Perry, of Florida, has appointed and commissioned Mrs. Ellen Call Long to represent the ladies of Florida in the Forestry Congress to be held at De-Funiak Springs.

Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne are preparing for *Good Words* an article on "Our Railway to the Pacific," the Princess contributing the pictures and Lord Lorne the letterpress.

Miss Cleveland's favorite flowers are coming to the front again—pond lilies and roses. A bouquet of pond lilies is taken to her room every morning and a fresh basket placed on the table at breakfast.

William Benter, of Cincinnati, recently threw into the fire a package containing $40,000 in government bonds. He had been drinking heavily and fancied some of his relatives were after his wealth.

"Prince Alexander, of Bulgaria," says a British war correspondent, "may frequently be seen in the foremost ranks of combatants, and several members of his immediate escort have been wounded."

Mme. Modjeska has sent to the New Orleans Exposition a doll dressed by her own hands as the Scottish Queen Mary. The costume is an exact copy in miniature of her own dress in the last act of "Mary Stuart."

Ex-Governor Davis, of Minnesota, is an accomplished linguist, speaking and translating Greek, Latin, English, German, French, Italian and Spanish. His translations are said to be remarkable for their accuracy.

A copy of Shenstone's "Works in Verse and Prose" (three volumes, 1777), with Byron's autograph signature in each volume, and with four pages of his writing in vol. iii. "eulogistic of Shenstone," was recently sold in London.

The President is said to be very much interested in the subject of the Indian's progress, aside from the interest he would naturally take as Chief Executive. Men and books that treat of the subject receive attention at his hands.

Congressman Morrison stands about five feet ten inches in height and has a bushy gray beard. He seldom wears an overcoat. He carries his right hand in his trousers pocket as he walks, and his dress, while neat, shows its wearer's indifference to style.

In Professor Angeli's nearly completed portrait of the Queen, her Majesty is represented in her royal robes and crown, standing on a throne, while the rich folds of the purple train fall gracefully down the steps. She is also decorated with the garter.

Abraham Hendricks, the late Vice President's grandfather, bore the commission of a Justice of the Peace signed by Governor Thomas McKean at Lancaster in 1804. He built a stone house near West Fairfield, in the Ligonier Valley, that is still standing.

The death is announced in England, at the age of 68, of Wellington Guernsey, war correspondent, engineer, officer, librettist and composer of "Alice, Where Art Thou?" which, though refused by several publishers for the sum of £5, eventually realized a profit of £7,000 or £8,000.

A statue of the Queen, by Princess Louise, has been placed in Litchfield Cathedral to commemorate the completion of the restoration during her Majesty's reign. The Queen is represented in mediæval costume, with diadem and long flowing veil, and bears the orb and sceptre.

Mrs. Horace Goodwin, Boston, will present to President Cleveland a cane made of wood grown at Mount Vernon, which was presented to Mr. Goodwin during President Buchanan's term. It is enclosed in a satin cover, beautifully worked by ladies who are all enthusiastic Democrats.

Seth Kinman, the California hunter, who presented unique chairs to Presidents Buchanan, Lincoln, Johnson and Hayes, will next spring honor President Cleveland in a similar manner. This chair is made of elk horns, is curiously and elaborately constructed and is said by Mr. Kinman to be "the best cheer I ever did make."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

F. F. F. F. Gs.

"YOU WILL"

Find Fine, Fresh, Fancy Family Groceries

AT

R. T. SCANLIN'S, Agt.,

No. 47 Person Street,

who is prepared, and receiving daily from the Northern cities, to supply the wants of a first-class trade in *GROCERIES, PROVISIONS* and *TABLE SUPPLIES*, "as follows."

Meats and Provisions.

Hams, Smoked and White Shoulders, Clear Rib Sides, Lard, Home-made and Richmond Sausage, Puddings, Fresh Pork, Spiced Pigs' Feet, &c., &c.

Groceries.

All grades of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Cream Cheese, Butter, Molasses, Syrups and all other Staple Groceries and Provisions.

Holiday Supplies.

A full stock of Choice Nuts, Plain and Fancy Candies, Nice Almonds, Naples Walnuts, Filberts, Brazil Nuts, Pecans *(all new crop)*, Choice Cluster and London Layer Raisins, Prunes, Currants, Citron, Figs, Florida Oranges, Lemons, and Spices, Fruits and Flavoring of all kinds for fruit cake.

CANNED Meats, Fruits, Vegetables, Fish, Sauce Catsups, Pickles, &c., &c.

Wines and Liquors.

FOR MEDICINAL AND FAMILY USE:

PURE Corn and Rye Whiskey, Apple and Peach Brandy, distilled on the mountains of CLEVELAND county, North Carolina, French Brandy and all kinds of Foreign Liquors on hand.

Lager Beer in bottles and kegs, London Porter and Ale. All grades of Cigars and Tobacco.

Oysters.

Last, but not least, Genuine Chesapeake Bay Fresh Oysters, direct from Norfolk, *shipped, received, kept and delivered on ice.*

Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 8, 1885. dec 10-1m

W. J. McDONALD, Jr.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

(Opposite Overbaugh House),

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

LIQUORS, WINES,

Tobacco, Cigars and Tobacconists's Goods.

Distiller's Agent for

PURE NORTH CAROLINA RYE AND CORN

WHISKIES,

Sweet and Sour Mash, Apple and Peach Brandies.

Sole Agent for the

Celebrated Blue Grass Kentucky Rye Whiskey,

Pure Barley Malt Whiskey for medicinal use.

IMPORTED GOODS A SPECIALTY.

A CARD.

I beg to state to my friends in Bennettsville and surrounding counties that I am now located with W. J. McDonald, Jr. All orders will receive my prompt and most careful attention. Thanks for past favors.

Very respectfully,
W. R. WICKER.

oct 29 tf

Office of Board of County Commissioners

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

H. C. Fisher, Register of Deeds and Clerk of Board County Commissioners.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Dec. 7, 1885.

At a meeting of the Board this day held, it was ordered,

That an election be held at the late residence of O. H. Blocker in Rockfish Township, on Thursday, 14th day of January, 1886, at which time and place the qualified voters of Gray's Creek and Rockfish Townships, living within the following boundaries, beginning at a point in Gray's Creek Township where Murphy's outside di ch, the Wilmington road and the boundary-line fence of the no-fence district in said Township all cone r run together and part near Redin Sol omon's, and following the east side of the said ditch, nearly north, to and crossing Rockfish creek near Mrs. Eliza Clark's; thence, as nearly on a line as practicable, by a branch in Rockfish Township to the south-west part of Caroline Carmon's field and along her back fence; and thence on the east side of a road passing east of Josh Carver's and John Ray's to a point on the same road above or north of George Murphy's, nearly opposite the north-west part of Warren Carver's field; thence along his upper fence to his upper gate; thence on the east side of his town road to a point near the o'd Cameron mill, crossing the road there; thence following Daniel Smith's back fence, the west edge of the swamp, to John Stewart's; thence along his east or swamp fence and passing Bill Black's, west of his house, to Ayer's causeway; thence along said causeway or road past the Mineral Spring, crossing the River or Wilmington road just above William Brewington's; thence along his north fence and line to the Cape Fear river; thence down the river to the mouth of Rockfish creek; thence up said creek and the no-fence line in Gray's Creek Township to the beginning, will vote whether or not they will adopt the "stock" or "no stock" law; and it is ordered that there be a registration of voters within said district.

☞ Henry Clark is appointed Registrar, and Theo. Evans and James Bryant are appointed Judges.

H. C. FISHER,
dec 10-te Clerk of the Board.

North Carolina--Cumberland County.

Superior Court—Fall Term, 1885.

S. C. Rankin & Co. vs. *John McL. Jenkins, Jas. M. Smith.*

By virtue of an order made at Fall Term, 1885, of said Court in the above entitled cause, notice is hereby given to John McL. Jenkins, one of the defendants in this action, to be and appear before our Judge of the Superior Court at a Court to be held for said County on the sixth Monday before the first Monday in March next, and answer the complaint which has been deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for said Co.; and that if he fails to answer the complaint within that time, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint; and that this action is brought for the purpose of setting aside and declaring null and void the mortgage and assignment heretofore made by said Jenkins to said Smith.

T. S. LUTTERLOH,
Clerk Superior Court Cumberland Co.

W. A. GUTHRIE, } For Plaintiff.
D. ROSE, }
Nov. 30, 1885. dec 3-6t

Administrator's Sale.

ON WEDNESDAY, JAN. 6, 1886, at the Market House in Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock, M., I shall offer for sale Ten Shares of the capital stock of Fayetteville National Bank, Eight Hundred Dollars in Cumberland County Bridge Bonds. Also, a Steam Saw Mill and fixtures—20 horse-power Engine of Erie City make—several Mules and Wagons, a lot of Cattle and two small tracts of Land lying on or near Black River. Terms Cash.

D. McD. GEDDIE,
dec 10 ts Administrator of John Geddie, Sr.

Boarders Wanted.

HAVING SEVERAL LARGE ROOMS UNOCcupied and plenty of good things to feed on—milk and butter in abundance, poultry and pigs, vegetables and fruits all the year, pure spring water, wine and cider—I can accommodate a few boarders with first-class board. Location two miles north of Court House. Apply to

G. W. LAWRENCE.
nov 12-1m

ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERBAUGH HOUSE,

A. OVERBAUGH, Proprietor,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE LIBERAL PATRONAGE OF COMMERcial Agents and travelers is a sufficient guarantee of its excellent accommodations and good management. It stands among the first hotels of the State. Owned by the proprietor, every effort possible is put forth for the pleasure and comfort of its guests.

oct 29 tf.

T. W. BROADFOOT & CO.,

—SUCCESSORS TO—

S. J. HINSDALE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

PURE AND GENUINE

MEDICINES & CHEMICALS,

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS,

PETROLEUM OIL AND LAMPS,

SPICES,

Fine Perfumery, Tooth and Hair Brushes,

Window Glass, Paints, Oils and Varnishes,

SOAPS, POTASH, STARCH, DYE-STUFFS,

Choice Green and Black Teas,

FERTILIZING CHEMICALS OF ALL KINDS.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

Oct. 8, 1885. 1y

CHARLES HAIGH

HAS REMOVED

to his new and commodious building between

His Old Stand and People's National Bank,

Where he has in store a full line of

Staple Groceries:

BACON,
LARD,
FLOUR,
SUGARS,
COFFEES,
TEAS,
SALT, MOLASSES, CANNED GOODS, &C.

Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars.

HARDWARE,
CUTLERY,
WOODEN-WARE,
LEATHER,
AXLES,
RIMS, &C.

Agricultural Implements,

With additional store accommodations, and a very complete assortment of everything wanted in my branch of trade, I confidently ask for a continuance of the generous patronage which has favored me in the past.

CHARLES HAIGH.
Oct. 22 tf

GUANO

For Wheat and Cotton.

I have now on hand my FIRST INSTALLMENT of THE CELEBRATED

Navassa Guano,

for Wheat and Cotton, and would suggest to farmers that a favorable opportunity is offered for hauling it out as they bring in cotton.

nov 26-tf R. M. NIMOCKS.

THE FAYETTEVILLE SEWING MACHINE

—AND—

MUSIC HOUSE!

The Largest in the Town of Fayetteville.

If you wish a

Sewing Machine,

of any kind, call on us.

If you wish a

Piano or Fine Toned Cabinet Organ,

call on us.

Don't fail to give us a call when in town. Orders attended to promptly and satisfaction guaranteed.

J. H. FARRAR, Manager.
Gillespie Street, Next to E. F. Moore.
July 23. 128-tf

HOLLAND HOUSE,

SHOE HEEL, N. C.,

COMFORTABLE ROOMS, NEW FURNITURE,

CONVENIENT TO BOTH DEPOTS.

Table supplied with the best the market affords No pains spared to make guests comfortable. Give us a trial.

C. A. HOLLAND.
October 1, 1885. 138-3m

Logs! Logs! Logs!

WE WISH TO BUY PINE LOGS ON THE line of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway, delivered at the sidings. Persons having logs to sell will find it to their interest to write us.

GREENSBORO SASH AND BLIND CO.,
nov 19-1m Greensboro, N. C.

A. MOORE,

Market Square and Green St.,

DEALER IN

Tobacco, Snuff & Cigars,

LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS.

June 18, 1885. 123-tf

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers,

Keep everything usually found in a

First-Class Grocery.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

April 26, 1883. 121f

COAL! COAL!

25 Tons of ANTHRACITE COAL on the yard at

McMILLAN BROS.
Oct. 22 tf

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHAS. GLOVER'S HOTEL,

(Formerly Proprietor of the Fayetteville Hotel.)

Is situated on corner of Hay and Railroad streets IN A DELIGHTFULLY PLEASANT PORTION OF THE CITY,

and conveniently located for the traveling public.

The General Conduct of the House will be HOMELIKE.

Lunches, Meals, Hot Coffee and Tea Served on Arrival of Each Train.

CHAS. GLOVER,
dec 3-tf Proprietor.

MERCHANT MILLS.

The Old Reliable Again to the Front!

IN STOCK and to arrive, all kinds of GRAIN. With a double set of Burrs I am able to turn out a large quantity of Meal per day and can thus offer special inducements to buyers of Ground Stuff,

Flouring Mill in first class order.

Feed Meal—corn, peas and oats—Cracked Corn and Oats, Bran, &c., a specialty.

Bolted Meal, same price as unbolted.

THE PLACE to get your Wool Carded or Cotton Ginned. JAS. D. McNEILL.
Fayetteville, May 28, 1885. 120-tf

JAS. R. McNEILL & SON,

Undertakers and Cabinet Makers,

Furniture Upholstered and Varnished.

ALWAYS on hand a full stock of Wooden and White Gloss and Metalic Coffins and Caskets, Burial Robes all sizes and styles.

All orders filled promptly *night* or day.

☞ Hearse furnished in town or country

We are also prepared to furnish

TOMBSTONES and MONUMENTS,

in any style. Correspondence solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

J. R. McNEILL & SON,
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 12, 1885. 109-tf

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

OFFERS HIS PROFESsional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

☞ Office North-east corner Market Square.

April 29, 1880. 2-tf

VALUABLE

Farming Land

FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A POWER OF SALE contained in a mortgage deed made by W. D. Smith to E. J. Lilly, executed May 1, 1877, I will expose to public sale at the Market House in Fayetteville on Tuesday, January 5, 1886, one hundred and thirty acres of land about 2½ miles from Fayetteville on Juniper branch, adjoining Ruffin Vaughn and others.

Sale will be made as a whole or in tracts of convenient size to suit purchasers.

GEORGE M. ROSE,
dec 3-ts Attorney for Mortgagee.

Executor's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED having this day duly qualified before the Superior Court of Cumberland County as Executor of the will of J. Ann Colvin, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them on or before Dec. 3, 1886. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

S. H. ISLER,
Executor of J. Ann Colvin.
Nov. 30, 1885. dec 3-6t

Executor's Sale.

ON WEDNESDAY, DEC. 23, 1885, at 11 o'clock, I will, at the late residence of J. Ann Colvin, dec'd, expose to sale by public auction, FOR CASH, all the personal property of said deceased, consisting of House and Kitchen Furniture, Plated and Silver Ware, Crockery, one Horse and Rockaway, two Cows and Calves and other property.

☞ At the same time the late residence will be rented.

S. H. ISLER,
Executor of Miss J. Ann Colvin.
Dec. 2, 1885. dec 3-tf

Land Sale.

ON TUESDAY, JAN. 5, 1886, at the Market House in Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock M., I shall offer for sale a valuable tract of land lying on railroad within a half mile of Winder, and containing about 215 acres. Terms Cash.

The above land may be bought privately, on reasonable terms, before day of sale by application to

C. W. BROADFOOT, Attorney.
dec 3-ts

A WEEK'S READING FREE!

FOR SIX GOOD FAMILIES.

Send your name and the name and address of five of your neighbors or friends on a postal card and get free for yourself and each of them a specimen copy of

THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY,

The "Atlanta Constitution,"

OUR THREE HUMOROUS WRITERS:

"UNCLE REMUS'S" World-Famous Sketches of the Plantation Darkey.

"BILL ARP'S" Humorous Letters for the Home and Hearth Stone.

"BETSY HAMILTON'S" adventures told in "Cracker" Dialect.

War Stories, Sketches of Travel, News, Poems, Fun, Adventures, "The Farm," The Household, Correspondence,

A World of Instruction and Entertainment! Twelve Pages. The Brightest and Best Weekly. Pleases every member of the Family.

SEND A POSTAL FOR A SPECIMEN COPY, FREE. Address, "THE CONSTITUTION, Atlanta, Ga

J. E. GARRETT,

Book and Job Printer,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

SOLICITS orders for Pamphlet Work, General Letter-Press Printing, Blanks of all kinds, and every description of printing.

Jan'y 2, 1884. 48tf

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Valuable Store for Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE SUPERIOR COURT of Cumberland County, made in special proceedings entitled Jane Smith against Paul Smith and others, I will on Tuesday, January 5, 1886, expose to public sale at the Market House in Fayetteville that

Valuable Store on Gillespie Street

in said town now occupied by Hart & Depo. This store is on one of the best business streets in town, and offers

A FINE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.

Terms—one-half cash, balance in eight months with interest from date at 8 per cent. Title retained.

GEORGE M. ROSE,
dec 3-ts Commissioner.

Notice! Notice! Notice!

—TO—

Carpenters, Bricklayers, Mill Wrights, Blacksmiths, Plasterers, Stonemasons, and Turpentine Operators:

A FULL LINE OF THE VERY BEST

TOOLS

—CAN BE FOUND AT THE—

HARDWARE STORE

—OF—

WALTER WATSON,

Manufacturer of all kinds of

EDGE TOOLS

GUNS, RIFLES, &C., &C.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

July 30. 129-tf

Cumberland House.

I AM NOW FULLY PREPARED TO ACCOMMODATE the TRAVELLING PUBLIC.

Am Nearer and More Convenient to the Depot than Any Hotel in Town.

All I ask is a trial, as I shall spare no effort to please.

D. H. BELL.
Proprietor.
October 1, 1885. 138-6m

Groceries, Groceries.

IF YOU WISH TO BUY YOUR

Groceries and Provisions

Cheap, either at wholesale or retail, call and see

G. & R. INGRAM,
opposite the Postoffice.
Sept. 17, 1885. 136-3m

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE NO. 13.

To take effect at 5:00 A. M., Nov. 23, 1885.

TRAIN NORTH.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Bennettsville,		8:20 a. m.
Shoe Heel,	9:40 a. m.	9:50 a. m.
Fayetteville,	12:00 m.	12:25 p. m.
Sanford,	2:15 p. m.	2:25 p. m.
Ore Hill,	3:43 p. m.	
Liberty,	4:37 p. m.	
Greensboro,	6:00 p. m.	

Dinner at Fayetteville.

TRAIN SOUTH.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Greensboro,		9:50 a. m.
Liberty,		11:05 a. m
Ore Hill,		12:00 m.
Sanford,	1:20 p. m.	1:45 p. m.
Fayetteville,	3:50 p. m.	4:00 p. m.
Shoe Heel,	6:05 p. m.	6:15 p. m.
Bennettsville,	7:30 p. m.	

Dinner at Sanford.

Freight and Passenger Train leaves Bennettsville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30 p. m., arriving at Shoe Heel at 4:30 p. m. and Fayetteville at 8 p. m.

Leaves Fayetteville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6:30 a. m., Shoe Heel at 10 a. m. and arrives at Bennettsville at 12 m.

Freight and Passenger Train North leaves Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 a. m., (connecting at Sanford with Freight and Passenger Trains to Raleigh), leaves Sanford at 11:30 a. m. and arrives at Greensboro at 5:40 p. m.

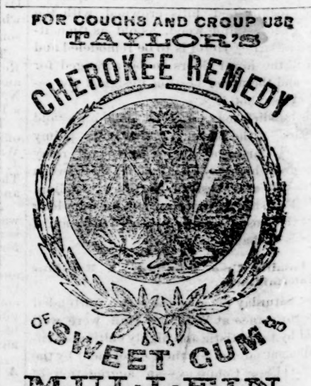
Leaves Greensboro Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5 a. m., leaves Sanford at 11:15 a. m. and arrives at Fayetteville at 2:40 p. m.

JNO. M. ROSE,
General Passenger Agent.
W. M. S. DUNN, General Superintendent.
nov 26-tf

FOR COUGHS AND CROUP USE

TAYLOR'S

CHEROKEE REMEDY



OF SWEET GUM AND MULLEIN.

The sweet gum, as gathered from a tree of the same name, growing along the south streams in the Southern States, contains a stimulating expectorant principle that loosens the phlegm rendering the most tormenting cough, and relieves the child to throw off the false membrane in croup and whooping-cough. When combined with the healing mucilaginous principle in the mullein plant of the old fields, presents in TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY OF SWEET GUM AND MULLEIN the finest known remedy for Coughs, Croup, Whooping-Cough and Consumption, and so palatable, any child is pleased to take it. Ask your druggist for it. Price, 25c. and $1. WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga.

Use DR. BIGGERS' HUCKLEBERRY CORDIAL for Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Children Teething. For sale by all druggists.

September 3, 1885. 134-1y

A BARGAIN.

PAPERS BY THE HUNDRED FOR SALE at the office of the OBSERVER AND GAZETTE at a low price. This will be found very cheap wrapping and waste paper for laying down carpets, &c.